Soldiers—1923
Confederate Army.

Marse Bob's Body Servant Was Shot in De Wilderness

Commercial Appeal, 4/13/23.

(By the Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 12.—"An' when Marse Robert wuz ridin' along on his big hoss in front uv de battle line an' saw me 'side him, he yells:

"'Git away fum dis firin' line, William; an' git back on de animal line. Fust thing you know you'll git shot an' I won't have any cook.'

"An' sho nuff, I gits shot a minute aftuh that; right in de Wilderness, too."

So spoke William Mack Lee of Norfolk, Va., body servant and cook for the Confederate chieftain, as he told of his war experiences yesterday during a brief recess of the Confederate veterans' reunion. The old darky, his coat and vest resplendent with reunion badges garnered at a score or more of such gatherings was the center of a throng of veterans and members of the Daughters of the Confedracy, all day and until late in the evening. He was attired in an old gray uniform and with the half dozen other white-haired negroes present, held an informal reception that continued without interruption.

The old darkies sat in the convention auditorium wherever they saw fit, and were welcomed with the same cordiality that would have been shown a brigadier general. Time after time veterans, as they passed one or the other of them, would stop and shake hands. The grey uniform and the fellowship that exists between all who followed Lee and Jackson obliterated the color line.

OPPOSE FLAG RETURN

MAINE G. A. R. INSISTS ON KEEPING CAPTURED EMBLEMS

Augusta, Me., June 13, 1923—Resolutions protesting against the return of the Confederate flags captured by the Maine regiments during the war of 1861-65 to those from whom they were captured and protesting against any change in the law relative to the taxation of estates of soldiers and sailors of the civil war, were adopted by the Maine department, Grand Army of the Republic, in convention i nthis city today. The administration of Comdr. Geo. E. Gay and his associates during the past year, was commended in the resolutions.

The 41st annual encampment of the Maine department, Sons of Veterans, continued in session today with reyorts of the officers on the progress and increase in membership in the past year. The S. of V. auxiliary, the National Relief Corps, the state relief corps, are holding their annual sessions today and Thursday, with election of officers scheduled for tomorrow. The Ladies of the G. A. R. elected Mrs. Annie Emery of Waterville as department president to succeed Mrs. Emma Gannet of this city; and Mrs. Fannie Gray of Dover-Foxcroft was elected senior vice-president. The other officers will be elected tomorrow.

Tonight in city hall occurred the concert and reception complimentary to the Grand Army and all affiliated organizations, at which time a loving cup was presented to retiring Department Commander George E. Gay of the G. A. R.

Reference to the episode which, he said, has come to be known as "the flag, the dog and the Governor" was made by Department Commander Gay in his report today.

Col. Gay reported that he had made a protest to the executive department as soon as he learned that Gov. Percival P. Baxter had ordered the State House flag placed at half-mast in honor of his dog, Garry, early this month. Two hours later he was advised that his protest had been forwards to the Governor, who was on his way to Portland with the dog's body, and that he had ordered the flag placed at the mast head.

"The flag was placed at half-mast," concluded Col. Gay, "while the dog was being taken to his last resting place, then as he had planned, the Governor had the flag placed at the mast head, practically saying that protests had no weight with him."

Officers were eletced as follows: Department commander, Ezekial H. Hanson, Portland; senior vice-commander, C. E. Nason, Gray; junior vice-commander, A. R. Hill, Brownfield; medical director, George W. Goulding, Oakland; chaplain, George R. Palmer, Portland.

State encampments also were held by the Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Women's Relief Corps.

The Maine division, Sons of Veterans, now has 40 camps and 2056 members in good standing, Col. Edward K. Gould of Rockland, secretary treasurer reported.

EX-SOLDIER ARRESTED

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-29-23

J. W. Carter Aged Indian and Confederate Veteran Faces Police Charge.

J. W. Carter, Cleveland avenue, an old Confederate soldier, giving his age as 102, was charged with assault and battery, at 6:30 Tuesday afternoon upon complaint of a negro woman, who asserted he had whipped her boy. Carter is said to be an Indian doctor Policemen Davis and Coker investigated the complaint and summoned the aged soldier to appear in police court Wednesday.

THIN BLUE LINE IS THINNER STILL

Colored G. A. R. Veterans Too Feeble and Too Few To March Decoration Day

WILL DECORATE GRAVES

Committees Authorized To Do This Before Assembly At Loudon Park

The fact that their ranks are growing thinner yearly will be emphasized at memorial services held at Metropolitan M. E. Church, under the auspices of local G. A. R. Posts this Sunday evening.

The Pro-American 5-23-23 Baltimore, Md.

The services will be under the auspices of Lincoln, Logan, Ellsworth and Guy Posts, and a goodly attendance from the veterans, many of whom are now feeble, is anticipated.

The veterans are also looking forward to the observance of Decoration Day on Wednesday of next week. The old soldiers, who helped free the race from the yoke of slavery, will not march this year, except from the entrance of the National Cemetery at Loudon Park to the graves of the country's valorous dead.

Nearly two years ago at the National Encampment at Indianapolis, John H. Murphy, and Lewis Haskins marched with the thinning lines. Mr. Murphy died a little over a year ago and Mr. Haskins has just now resumed his daily occupation as a barber after a serious illness.

Committees, assisted by the Women's Relief Corps, will be sent to Laurel, Mt. Auburn and Towson Cemeteries to decorate the graves of the departed heroes, after which all will gather at Loudon Park for the final observance of the day.

"Uncle Dick" Harris, one of the most active spirits in Lincoln Post, grew reminiscent the other day, when he said:

"There will be no parade this year as many are now too feeble for such an arduous task, and besides, age has greatly curtailed our earning power and made our financial resources less. Time has thinned our ranks greatly. I feel about as good as I ever did, however and had I not lost a foot [illegible] s ago could march as well as ever. Jeremiah Banks, William Henry, Henry Anderson, O. T. Johnson, Charles Barnett and Henry Jackson are the men who have died in my post since last year.

Soldiers—1923
Discrimination, etc.,

World War Vets Expose American Legion Fascisti

East Tennessee News-Knoxville 2-13-23

Unprejudiced Soldier Organization Arraigns American Legion As Willing Tool Of Capitalists.—Warns Of Its Aims.—Declares Legion Hopes To Emulate Mussolini's Gang Of Black-Shirted Cut-Throats.

(Crusader Service.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12—The national headquarters, World War Veterans, a soldier organization that has demonstrated its belief in the principle of Race Equality by according absolutely fair and equal treatment to all ex-soldiers, regardless of color or creed, and whose address is P. O. Box 516, Minneapolis, Minn., has issued the following elpose and arraignment of the American Legion, which proposes in collusion with the Ku Klux Klan to organize a Fascisti in this country to seize the government and overawe labor organizations as did the "Black Shirts" of Italy:

"The Fascisti are organinzing in America! Do you wish them success?

"Mussolini's 15th Century condottieri have spread to the United States and now claim a membership of 200,000. Col. Alvin Owsley, commander of the American Legion recently declared "the Legion would not hesitate to take them into its own hands—fight the reds as the Fascisti of Italy fought them. Do not forget that the Fascisti of Italy are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States, and that Mussolini, the new premier, was commander of the Legion—the ex-service men of Italy." Perhaps more notorious is that secret and clandestine organization, the Ku Klux Klan with its 'super-government' supported by cowardly punishments, that prohibits free play of opinion, foments civil and religious strife, and seeks to divide America into two classes—one to rule, another to obey. They call this 'one hundred per cent Americanism.' When Edward Young Clarke, chief organizer of the membership drive learned that the Chief or the United States Secret Service was being urged to arrest him, he commented thus:

"Burns may be persuaded to arrest me, and if so, I shall be constrained longer to keep off the dogs of war; it may mean a revdlution, for I believe the Klansmen would stand by me."

"A omer recent example of the Fascisti spirit occured in Arkansas when a few hundred 'citizens' seized by force of arms an entire community, with lynchings and maltreatment drove out the railroad strikers, their families and sympathizers, deposed regularly elected officials, and now procltim to the world that organized labor is forever expelled from Harrison, Ark.

"The ex-soldier swings the Fascisti club in Italy. Shall he swing it here?

"There are three million organized ex-service men in America. Reactionary organizations, subsidized by bankers and chambers of commerce, are trying to inveigle them under their control. With strong financial backing they are enabled to spread their lying propaganda throngh numerous publications. These potential Fascisti armies may maye plausible pretense of fairness and ' one hundred per cent Americanism', but there records are replete with mob violence against lovers of freedom of every school. Who ever practices free speech or questions the divine right of present industrial and political dictatorship is denounced as 'red,' 'radical' and 'un-American,' held up an unthinking public as an inmoral degenerate and mobs of ex-service men are incited to believe that such a beast richly deserves tar and feathers or Judge Lynch's noose.

"There is one ex-soldier organization that declares fearlessly for industrial and political freedom and the real law-abiding Americanism. We of the World War Verterans live up to our principles. Our record is clean. So no banker contributes to our welfare; no government diverts funds to our treasury. Whoever joins the American Legion gains distinct advantages—social entertainment, industrial preferment, political prestige. Whoever joins the World War Veterans sacrifices himself for an ideal. We stand firm against fascism, but hamstrung by poverty, are unable to launch a counter attack unless the progressive spirit of the nation is arcused to reinforce us.

"Are we to remain asleep while the net is spread? Shall we squirm helpless under torch and rope, machine guns and bayonets? Or shall we with organization and education spike their gurs before or arms in the name of 'law and order,' 'representative government' and 'one hundred per cent Americanism'—all of which interpreted invariably means unfettered freedom of the financia land industrial kings to hold the masses in silent unresisting slavery?

"The ex-soldier carries the Fascisti gun in Italy. The reactionary hands him the same gun here. Every lover of justice and freedom must assist us with a contribution to launch an educational campaign eyes must be opened. The poisonous Fascisti propaganda must be counteracted. Every man and woman laying claim to the name of progressive must fail to help us crush the structure of fascism at its foundation—the sentimentalism of ex-soldier, and the gun will be dropped before it is turned o nthe people.

"Help us save the nation from dis aster and reversion to medieval feudalism. Back us in our fight for liberty, justice and progress."

"Fraternally,

HERBERT A. SUMAN, Acting National Publicity Director, World War Veterans.

By Authority of

JACK BRADON, National President, W. W. V."

NINTH CAVALRY MEN FORCED TO LEAVE MANILA

Government Will Not Bring Home Families Of Colored Veterans As Was Done In The Case Of French And German Wives And Children Of White Soldiers

Crusader Service.

MANILA, April 3—The departure homeward aboard the army transport Thomas of fourteen enlisted men of the Ninth Calvery discloses an almost unparalleled exhibition of governmental heartlessness toward families and married soldiers.

Out of fourteen enlisted men leaving on the Thomas, six will abandon Filipino wives, two others who will be discharged from the army are paying $125 out of their savings for governmental transport and railroad charges for each member of their families, while the remaining six will preserve their families intact through funds advanced to them by the Red Cross and for the repayment of which they have pledged their army pay for many months to come.

The six wives who will be deserted, added to those previously abandoned by American soldiers ordered home, will make more than 100 homes that have been wrecked as a result of the policy of the government. Seventeen former members of the Ninth Calvary, all fathers of families, now are in the Philippines, forced to remain here because hey were unable to raise transport passage fares for their wives and children.

In contrast with the American policy of free transportation for the French and German wives and children of white enlisted men the government offered these colored veterans the alternative of either deserting their wives and offspring here or transporting them to their new posts at their own expense. The calvalryman's pay is $20 a month.

Although the government might be unable to afford the expense of transportating the families of its transferred soldiers to the United States, local officers assert that the War Department's policy could have been easily avoided by permitting the married men to remain in the islands until their enlistment terms expired.

REAL MEANING OF PLACES FOR COLORED

The reason why race-loyal Afro-Americans oppose segregation in all forms, and refuse the sop of places "especially for Colored" is shown in the following armory order:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP UPTON, NEW YORK, February 10, 1919.

MEMORANDUM to Commanding Officer 372nd Infantry.

1. Your attention is invited to the fact that the Hostess House at 2nd Avenue and 13th Street is intended primarily for Colored rtoops and it is highly desirable that they use this Hostess House exclusively unless their numbers are so great that this particular House will not accommodate them. The officials in charge of the other Hostess Houses in camp report that the Colored soldiers are crowding out the white soldiers from these houses, and for obvious reasons this is not desirable. These same officials are highly anxious to please and serve the Colored soldiers, but much prefer them to use the house above mentioned which has a staff of Colored women to operate it.

2. It is not considered necessary or eeven desirable to issue orders requiring colored soldiers to use the Hostess House at 2nd Avenue and 13th street, but all organization commanders will bring the fact of its existence to the attention of the Colored troops under them and endeavor in every way possible, to have them use it exclusively.

3. This applies particularly to Sundays, when, in all probability, large numbers of white women will be in camp to visit the white soldiers, and it is not desirable to have them served and accommodated in the same Hostess House with the families of the Colored soldiers if it can possibly be avoided.

4. The co-operation of all officers on duty with Colored troops now in camp is desired, with a view to preventing friction between the white and the Colored soldiers, particularly at the cafeterias in the Hostess Houses.

By command of Brigadir General Nicholson:

EDWARD V. HOWARD,
Adjutant General, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 372ND INFANTRY
Camp Upton, New York, Feb. 15, 1919
Memorandum:

The Hostess House at 13th street and 2nd avenue will be used by troops of this regiment.

WALTER O. COOLEY,
Lieut. Colonel Infantry, Commanding

To all this Corporal Arthur Furi protested, especially to section 3, writing to the Governor of Mass. on the subject.

Colored Americans Have Served Well; Service is Rewarded

By H. R. BUTLER.

Humanity is a peculiar proposition after all. It is hard to understand it, I confess. When George Washington needed men for an army to whip England out of the colonies he took in colored men and white men, and he did not jim crow them either. They fought side by side with their white comrades. Colored men fought with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. When Abraham Lincoln called for soldiers to whip the South back into the Union, the colored soldiers came singing, "We are coming Uncle Abraham, two hundred thousand strong." Do you ask what they did? Read the history of the Revolutionary War, the history of the War of 1812; read the Camp Fires of the Afro-American by Guthrie pages 642 and 643 and the 201 engagements in which these colored Americans drove the Confederates before them like chaff before the wind.

Ask spirits of Joe Wheeler and Roosevelt what they did in the Spanish-American War; and their blood is not yet dry on the bloody fields of France, where their comrades fought, bled and died for a democracy that they have not yet enjoyed. Mr. Emmett J. Scott, assistant secretary of war during the World War says on pages 68 and 69 of his splendid work that there were 367,710 colored men called to service. Look at this picture: Florida sent 12,769 white soldiers and 12,904 Negroes; in other words the colored people of that state sent 135 more men to the war for democracy than did the white people Mississippi sent 21,182 soldiers to the World War while the colored people of that state sent 24,066; in other words, the colored people of Mississippi sent to the World War 2,884 more soldiers to fight for democracy than did the white citizens. Georgia sent 34,748 white soldiers and 34,303 colored soldiers to fight for democracy; in other words Georgia sent just 445 more soldiers of the white group than she did of the colored group. They were all fighting for Democracy, but the white soldiers got the Democracy while their colored comrade got the Mockery. Well, it may be right but I do not believe it. There is a story told, that went like this; a monkey and a cat were sitting by the fire warming themselves, when a man came in and put some chestnuts in the fire to roast; finally, when the man went out, the monkey grabbed the cat's paw and raked the chestnuts out of the fire and ate them, and all the poor cat got out of the job was a burned claw. This is very much the situation of the colored people in this country, especially the Southern portion of it, and has been since the first twenty of us landed on the Virginia coast back in 1916. They helped the early settlers beat back the Indians; as they toiled in the new grounds; they helped George Washington build the American republic, then went back to their masters and toiled, sung and prayed; they helped Jackson win the victory at New Orleans and returned to their masters with victory bathed in their own sacred blood and toiled on as slaves. When the South rebelled, they helped the North save the union and won his bodily freedom. This much can be said for the colored American, as a whole, and that is this, when the war came, he was found on the right side. They were on the right side in the Spanish American War, saved Roosevelt and his Rough Riders and went on up San Juan Hill singing, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight;" many a black American hero went up that hill that day that never came back. Some day, perhaps, somewhere in the capital of our nation, there will be a suitable monument reared to our heroes of these centuries—along with the "old black mamma"—let this aged and beautiful soul rest in peace.

And now, after all this service and all these centuries of service we still have some good white friends ("our best friends?") who do not want anything but our taxes and labor, and do not want us to share in any of the spoils of our victories in war and in peace—not even the honor and privilege of nursing and giving medical aid to our sick and wounded and shell-shocked heroes of the late World War. This is wrong; it will never spell right; it cannot last and the national and state governments should not tolerate it. The national government should henceforth set up a program which includes every American as a citizen under its constitution that measures up to the standard, morally, intellectually, educationally and financially—either one or all of these qualities. Leave skin and hair in the background; they never did and never will count in the matter of good citizenship. The everlasting qualities are within and not without.

Our white friends should listen to reason; the other day in a certain Western city the Communists met and decided to launch a political party and are making an effort of their lives to bring to their side all wings of the laboring unions and forces. There is no use in trying to conceal the fact that these same forces are at work among our group; now, should these people put out a ticket in the Southern States, and I hope they will, it does not take a prophet to tell what will happen. Don't our political white friends who have spent fifty years in trying to keep the colored men and women from voting would make a better headway if they would begin now and teach these people how to vote for good, clean men and women for a good and clean service to the nation? They may not think so now, but the time is close at hand when they will think. . . I have always thought they were making the mistake of their lives, and I think so yet. God has given them the clay and the straw and they have refused to make the brick.

MAKING SOLDIERS WIFE DESERTERS

In the Louisville *Times* of April 14 there appeared an article dated at Manila, P. I., headed "A Republic's Ingratitude," describing the departure of the enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry aboard the army transport Thomas, bound for the United States. It was alleged by the writer of this article that the sailing of the transport disclosed "an almost unparallelled exhibition of governmental heartlessness toward families and married soldiers." The facts of the case were presented as follows:

Out of fourteen enlisted men leaving on the Thomas, six will abandon Filipino wives, two others who will be discharged from the army are paying $125 out of their savings for governmental transport and railroad charges for each member of their families, while the remaining six will preserve their families intact through funds advanced to them by the Red Cross and for the repayment of which they have pledged their army pay for many months to come.

The six wives who will be deserted, added to those previously abandoned by American soldiers ordered home, will make more than one hundred homes that have been wrecked as a result of the heartless policy of the government. Seventeen former members of the Ninth Cavalry, all fathers of families, now are in the Philippines, forced to remain here because they were unable to raise transport passage fares for their wives and children.

That the War Department does not give a hang how much suffering its unexpected orders entail on the Ninth Cavalry, which has been stationed in the Philippines for many years, is shown by an investigation made by the Brigadier General, Johnson Hagood, commanding Camp Stotensburg. Out of 800 enlisted men in the regiment a total of 277 had either legal or common law wives in the Philippines, while more than 100 are the fathers of children.

In contrast with the American policy of free transportation for the French and German wives and children of white enlisted men the government offered these colored veterans the alternative of either deserting their wives and offsprings here or transporting them to their new posts at their own expense. The cavalryman's pay is $20 a month.

Although the government might be unable to afford the expense of transporting the families of its transferred soldiers to the United States, local officers assert that the War Department's policy could have been easily avoided by permitting the married men to remain in the islands until their enlisted terms expired.

This whole transaction, if the facts are as stated, constitutes a serious indictment of the administration of the War Department. That the United States Government should be made to figure as promoting the desertion of helpless wives and children, because the husbands and fathers are serving the country, is counter to all public policy. The officials responsible for such an abuse of humanity should be courtmartialed for treason. To put the government in such a position is the worst sort of treason.

Then there is the double crime committed against the American soldiers who were forced to desert wives and families, and the Filipino women and children, who were deprived of their natural supporters and protectors. If somebody in the War Department blundered in formulating these orders for the return of the soldiers from the Philippines, it was a blunder that comes within the category of crime. There is sufficient hardship in the career of the enlisted man in the regular army to make the suffering caused by such official blundering without excuse. As was pointed out by the Manila correspondent, a way was found to provide for the transportation of those German and French women, who married the American soldiers in Europe. If it was not thought advisable to do this in the Philippines, the course suggested of permitting the married soldiers to remain in the islands until their enlistment expired, would have obviated this brutal breaking of family ties.

Whether a crime or a blunder, Secretary Weeks would do well to sift this matter to the bottom. The only redeeming feature appears to be the action by the Red Cross in advancing the funds to keep six of these families together. The government should not be put into the business of wrecking the homes of its defenders.

Distinguished Service Cross For Colored Private

Associated Negro Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—A distinguished service cross is awaiting Private George Bell, colored, who though dead, is receiving belated honor at the hands of his country. Information regarding his relatives, however, is lacking, according to the American Legion which gives his service record as Private George Bell, Company E, 366th Inf., 92nd Div. A medal is also awaiting 1st Sgt. Chester H. West, Co. B, 366th Inf., 92nd Division. W. L. H.

Soldiers—1923.

Discrimination etc.,

WAR DEPT. ASSURES WEST HARLEM REPUBLICANS OF NO COLOR LINE

The New York News.

The acting adjutant of the War Department, Washington, D. C., has assured the West Harlem Republican Club, George W. Harris, president, that there has been no race persecution at the military prison on Governor's Island, as has been alleged. Alarming reports had reached the organization, whose leader is the Republican candidate for alderman from the Twenty-first Aldermanic District, that a bloody riot had ensued there between six colored prisoners and three hundred white prisoners. The following letter explains itself:

8-25-23 Aug. 14, 1923.

Mr. John D. Payne, Secretary,
West Harlem Republican Club,
206 West 134th Street,
New York, N. Y.

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring further to your letter of July 23, 1923, and accompanying newspaper clipping pertaining to certain conditions alleged to be existing at the Atlantic Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Governors Island, New York, I am directed by the Secretary of War to advise you that the commandant of the institution mentioned has made a report upon the matter, a copy of which is as follows:

"The executive officer makes the following report of the only difficulty that has occurred here between white prisoners and colored prisoners:

"'On the morning of July 13 it was reported to me that there had been an altercation between some of the white and colored prisoners. I made an immediate investigation, interviewing all concerned. One of the colored prisoners admitted that he had made some remarks about white women to which some of the white prisoners had taken exception. This discussion took place in the dining room during breakfast and continued later in a cell and a scuffle took place. General Prisoner Alexander Jackson, while trying to separate the principals, received a slight scalp wound; no other person was hurt. There were only three or four prisoners engaged in this disturbance and it was considered of so little importance that no disciplinary action was taken. The colored prisoners were asked if they had any complaints to make, and they all stated that they had not.

"'These colored prisoners were assigned to a separate cell at their own request and have later been assigned to the same mess table. This arrangement was made at their request.'

"There is no indication of racial feeling in the Atlantic Branch.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "BENJ. ALVENT,
"Acting The Adjutant General."

Soldiers — 1923.
Historical

DEC 3 01923

New Orleans to Honor Negro Volunteers of '12

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29—A service in memory of negro volunteers who fought under General Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans will be held January 8, the 109th anniversary of the conflict at Chalmette, in the Church of the Holy Redeemer at Frenchman and Royal streets. It is said the majority of those who will attend live in the same quarter of New Orleans, the old Faubourg Treme, in the vicinity of the Treme market, where their ancestors resided when they went out to face the British.

MEMORIAL SERVICES JAN. 8.

Tribute to Be Paid to Negro Volunteers of 1815.

A service in memory of the negro volunteers who fought under Andrew Jackson at Chalmette will be held in the auditorium of the Holy Redeemer church, Royal and Frenchmen streets, at 8 p. m. January 8, the one hundred and ninth anniversary of the historic battle.

Hundreds of negroes, many of them descendants of the negro soldiers, are expected to attend. Father Joseph Lally, pastor of the Holy Redeemer church, will deliver the invocation. Walter L. Cohen, Dr. E. J. Labranche, Doctor Brazier, M. McRobinson, Doctor Bechet, Professor Wickham and Professor Crocker will speak. George Doyle, secretary of the Plasterers' Association, will be master of ceremonies. Music will be provided by the Knights of Peter Claver band and taps will be sounded by Professor Chaligny and Sergeant Hilborn.

The majority of those who will attend the ceremony, it is said, live in the same quarter of New Orleans, the old Faubourg Treme, in the environs of the Treme market, where their ancestors, Jackson's soldiers, lived 109 years ago.

SERVICE TO HONOR NEGRO SOLDIERS UNDER JACKSON

New Orleans People to Hold Unique Meeting on January 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 29—A service in memory of negro volunteers who fought under General Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans will be held January 8, the 109th anniversary of the conflict at Chalmette in the Church of the Holy Redeemer at Frenchtown and Royal streets. It is said the majority of those who will attend live in the same quarter of New Orleans, the old Faubourg Treme in the vicinity of the Treme Market, where their ancestors resided when they went out to face the British.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETS GUESTS AT ASTOR DINNER

New York (K. N. F. Service.—At the dinner last Thursday of the United Spanish-American War Veterans of Greater New York, given on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the war with Spain, Admiral Phillips Camp No. 18, composed of colored men, was well represented. The dinner was served in the Hotel Astor, one of the most aristocratic hotels in the United States.

Among the speakers were Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, J r., Brig Gen. Hugh A. Drum and Major General Nelson A. Miles, ho commanded the forces of the United States during the war with Spain.

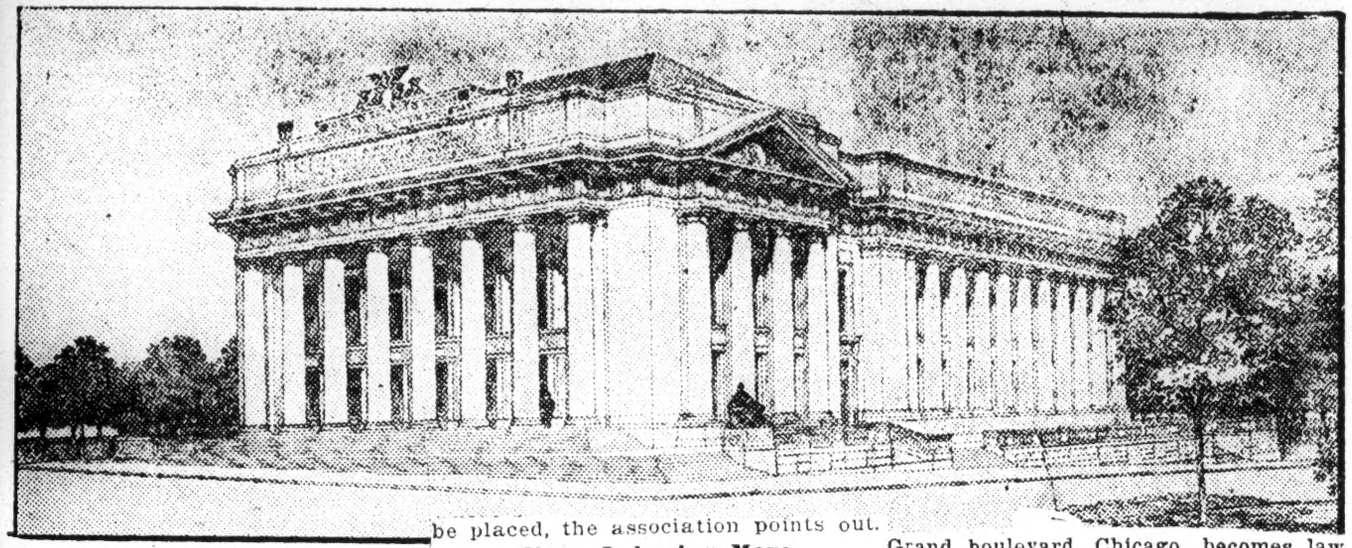
Soldiers — 1923.

Monuments, etc., for,

(Also Poetry and Other Commemorations here).

Soldiers – 1923
Monuments, etc.

PROPOSED NATIONAL NEGRO MEMORIAL FOR WASHINGTON



PLAN MEMORIAL TO NEGRO HEROES

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
APRIL 1. 1923

National Building in Washington Would Be Erected as Educational Temple.

Launching of a movement to erect in Washington a national memorial building "to commemorate the heroic deeds of negro soldiers and sailors who fought in all the wars of our country" was announced last night by Ferdinand D. Lee, president of the National Memorial Association, Inc.

The association was formed in 1916 and its scope was widened after the world war. The governors of several states by request have appointed representative commissioners from their respective states to co-operate with the association, it was stated.

Bill Introduced.

Shortly after the organization was perfected, a bill was introduced in Congress, providing for a site and an appropriation for the erection of the memorial, but the entrance of the United States in the world war prevented action. In 1919 Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri introduced a bill to create a commission to procure a site, plan and design for the proposed building, but demand for government economy blocked passage of the measure.

The building as planned will be an imposing collonaded structure, to serve not only as a memorial to living and dead heroes of the Negro race, but as an educational temple, where statues of colored leaders may be placed, the association points out.

Those Indorsing Move.

The movement, it was explained, has been indorsed by the following national organizations: Spanish War Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic, Army and Navy Union, National Encampment W. R. C.; National Baptist Convention, African Methodist Episcopal General Conference, National Negro Business League, Negro National Educational Congress, National Negro Press Association and National Negro Race Congress.

Officers of the association, in addition to President Lee, are: Julia M. Layton, corresponding secretary; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, first vice president; Julia West Hamilton, second vice president; James H. W. Howard, financial secretary; Judge Robert H. Terrell, commissioner, District of Columbia, and W. G. Parks, Pennsylvania; Joseph L. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Thomas Hewin, Virginia; J. Silas Harris, Missouri; Rev. Henry J. Callis, Illinois; Dr. A. F. Owens, Selma, Ala.; Dr. Robert R. Moten, Tuskegee, Ala.; Prof. J. R. L. Diggs, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Robert A. Booker, Arkansas; Thomas L. Jones, District of Columbia; Dr. A. Clayton Powell, New York; Judge Robert H. Terrell, District of Columbia, members of the advisory board.

SEEKS STATE TRIBUTE TO COLORED REGIMENT

Representative G. T. Kersey Asks $15,000 for Monument to "Old Eighth."

The Daily Tribune News

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—Memory of the lives of the heroes of the 370th infantry, formerly Chicago's old 8th regiment, composed of negro troops who paid the supreme sacrifice in the world war, is to be revered in a substantial way if a bill calling for an appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of a monument in their honor at East 35th street and Grand boulevard, Chicago, becomes law. The bill is to be introduced in the house of representatives to-day by Representative George T. Kersey, colored, of Chicago. Chicago Ill.

To Engrave Names on Shaft.

It is the idea of Representative Kersey that the names of the 141 members of the regiment whose deaths resulted directly from the war shall be engraved on the shaft, which is intended, in addition, to prove an attraction to the intersection, which is just to the south of the negro district.

Of the number dead in the regiment, according to government statistics, ninety were killed on the battle fields of France, eighteen died of wounds received in battle, thirty-seven died from other causes.

The regiment trained at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., under command of Col. F. A. Denison, and was the first Illinois unit to go overseas. After reaching France Col. Denison was obliged to give up his command because of illness and his duties were taken over by Col. T. A. Roberts, who was supported by Lieut.-Col. Otis Duncan.

To Replace Unsightly Fountain.

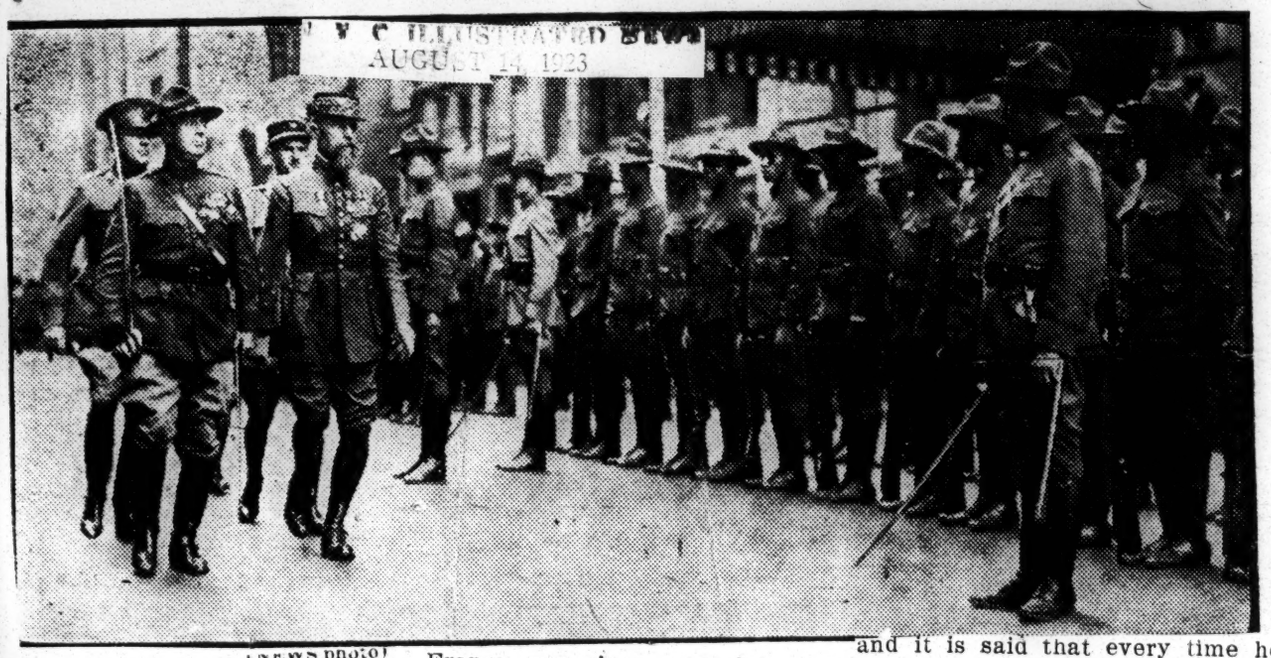
"I believe," said Representative Kersey, who for many years was a letter carrier on the south side, "that the people will readily support this move to honor the old 8th regiment, which for many years did service for the state.

"The location chosen is adjacent to the regiment's armory, and if the bill is passed the monument will replace the unsightly fountain which now stands on the spot in the center of Grand boulevard, which is to be widened as far north as East 23d street.

Representative Kersey said he had not given the design of the memorial any thought, expecting in the event of the passage of his measure to place the project in the hands of a sculptor. He said he wanted a sufficient amount appropriated to make sure of a praiseworthy shaft, but did not want to be too extravagant in his request for money.

Soldiers – 1923.
National Guard, Regiments, etc.,

Gouraud Reviews New York Veterans



(NEWS photo)

THE LION of the Argonne Gen. Gouraud (above with escort), yesterday reviewed 369th Infantry, New York's colored regiment which fought under him.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
AUGUST 14 1923

GOURAUD LAUDS 'RATTLESNAKES' HE LED IN WAR

Colored Heroes of Old 369th Give a Rousing Reception to One-Armed French Chief

RECALLS THEIR BRAVERY

Luncheon to Forty Guests in Colonel Hayward's Home Precedes Armory Exercises

General Henri Gouraud, commander of the Fourth Army of France, was given a rousing reception yesterday by the Fifteenth New York Infantry, National Guard —the old 369th United States Infantry (colored). The reception was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street.

The General, an empty right sleeve, a slight limp and rows of decorations on his tunic giving mute evidence of his gallantry in the field, was cheered again and again as he marched into the armory between Colonel William Hayward and Colonel Arthur Little, commanding the regiment.

PRAISES THE REGIMENT.

The general occupied the place of honor on the dais between Colonel Hayward and Colonel Little. Speaking through Lieutenant Le Comte de Vibraye, his aide as interpreter, General Gouraud expressed extreme pleasure in being able personally to compliment the regiment that fought under him so gallantly. At one point, the general said:

"I noticed as I entered here to-day the insignia of the regiment on the shoulders of the men—a rattlesnake. The enemy were not long in finding out how that rattlesnake could bite."

Just before the general was introduced by Colonel Little, Lieutenant Noble Sissle sang "Joan of Arc" in French to the accompaniment of the regimental band. The tune is a favorite of the general's and it is said that every time he visited the regiment in France he asked that Sissle sing it for him. Yesterday he applauded vigorously by slapping his left hand against his knee, smiling and shouting:

"Bravo! bravo!"

HAYWARD IS HOST.

Before the reception, General Gouraud was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at Colonel Hayward's home, No. 1 East Fifty-sixth street. Prominent among the forty luncheon guests were Colonel Little, Major Lorillard Spencer, Lieut. Col. George Hinton, Lieut. Col. S. B. MacClinton and Major Butt, assigned as aide to General Gouraud while he is in this country.

Colonel Hayward was a conspicuous figure at the armory. His civilian clothes didn't hide his military bearing.

NATIONAL GUARD TRANSFERRED BACK

Company A, 142nd Engineers, D. C. National Guards, which comprises former units of the old First Separate Battalion in existence prior to the World War, after which they were made engineers, was recently transferred to infantry, assuming their former name, by order of the War Department upon request of Captain Arthur Newman. The order was received with great joy by the organization.

Prior to 1887 there were two volunteer companies, the Washington Cadet Corps and the Capital City Guards. In the two organizations there was a battalion of four companies. On the 8th of July, 1887, they were mustered into the National Guard, 6th and 7th battalions, then 7th and 8th battalions and finally merged into one battalion the First Separate Battalion. The battalion was called to the field in the Spanish-American War but was not mustered into Federal service.

During the Mexican Border campaign it saw service in Naco, Arizona. On March 25, 1917, they were mustered into Federal service and later saw service in France during the World War, where they were attached to the 157th French division of the 372nd Regiment, receiving many citations for gallantry. Capt. Newman deserves commendation for his splendid initiative in securing the former status of the organization. He has been connected with the organization for seventeen years. Enlisting in 1906 as private he rose rapidly to the position he now holds. He received his first commission as lieutenant during maneuvers in Boston, in the year 1909, August 5

'JESS' TELLS HOW 25TH INF. MADE WORLD'S RECORD

Corporal of Company B Made 321 Bull's-Eyes Out of Possible 350 for High Score

MARKSMEN NOT BORN

Healthy Body, Good Eyesight and Concentration Only Are Needed

(When every man of the First Battalion, 25th Infantry, Uncle Sam's colored troopers qualified as a marksman on the terget range, they established a world's record, according to Major Castles, while post commander. The AFRO asked Corporal Jesse J. Williams to tell how he happened to hit 321 bull's eyes out of a possible 350 for the highest individual score in the regiment. This is what he says:)

By JESSE WILLIAMS
Corporal Company B, 25th Infantry

Douglass, Arizona, August 16th.—Giving details of my successful target season which resulted in a score of 321, out of a possible 350, which is the highest in the regiment is very much out of my line of work, and especially when it comes to thrashing out something for publicity which is in my favor.

EXPERT WITH SPRINGFIELD

Like everything else, it takes long experience and careful study to master the shooting game. Having served in the Army for a considerable number of years, I have at this time developed the confidence to declare myself an authority with the Springfield Rifle, Cal. 30., both practically and theoretically—this I have accomplished by the following methods:

TRAINING, even in the shooting game is one of the main essentials, in this, I keep continually fit, from the benefit I derive from my daily routine of drills, long walks, and on my own time I often resort to strenuous calesthenic exercises which causes me to maintain the elasticity of body and movement. Having different awkward positions to fire from during the record course, such training has 85 per cent to do with the results obtained.

EXPERTS GET HIGHER PAY

Again there is lots of encouragement in the shooting game—first EXPERTS receive an increase of $5.00 in pay, SHARPSHOOTERS, $3.00, MARKSMEN $2.00, and as a special inducement, there are other prizes given within the regiment, such as trophies, currency and several of the military tailors give uniforms for the highest scorer, which makes shooting very exciting and interesting, having numerous competitors.

MARKSMEN, is one of the best medicines for the training of the nerves, promotes the keenest of the eye and above all instills the utmost confidence in the individual in more ways than one can imagine.

MARKSMEN NOT BORN

It is almost impossible for me to attempt to write in detail the different little principles that will make good shots—as I have stated above long experience will develop such when the proper interest is taken. Some people say "One has to be gifted to shooting to make a SUCCESS —it has been proven, all that is required, is a healthy body, a little concentration of the mind, good eyesight and the nerves will become steady from the results of exercise suitable for this purpose. I may add that the following will I am sure

cover the whole shooting propositio that is: Set the sights properly on the target, align them in accordance with the spot you wish to hit, draw in a deep breath, let out a portion, hold the remainder leaving the body motionless thereafter, and squeeze the trigger (as at this moment the rifle is practically speaking, a part of the soldier's body, the result is a bull's-eye.)

NEGRO REGIMENT GREETS GOURAUD

The New York

Escorts French General to Armory for Reception Attended by 2,000.

Times 8-14-23

MARCH UP FIFTH AVENUE

New York, N.Y.

War Hero Guest at Luncheon at Home of Colonel Little, Commander of Unit.

General Henri Gouraud was entertained yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory by the officers and men of the 369th Infantry (negro), New York National Guard. This was formerly the 15th New York Infantry, which from March 14 to Dec. 18, 1918 was under the command of General Gouraud as a part of the Fourth Army.

Preceding the reception at the armory the General was entertained at luncheon by Colonel Arthur Little, who succeeded Colonel William Hayward, wartime commander. About forty guests were present at the luncheon, which was given at Colonel Little's home at 1 East Fifty-sixth Street. The guests for the most part included those officers who were members of the wartitme organization.

After the luncheon a provisional battalion of the 369th were assembled in Fifty-sixth Street, where they were reviewed by the General. The detachment, with full band and field music, then escorted the General up Fifth Avenue to the armory at Sixty-seventh Street. The formation was in a great hollow square, with one battalion in column of squads facing each flank of the square, one company in line closing the rear, and with regimental staff, non-commissioned staff and the band forming a solid front. In the centre of the square General Gouraud and his party rode in an automobile with Colonel Little and Colonel Hayward, preceded by the officers of the overseas regiment marching in command of Major Lorillard Spencer. Lieut. Col. S. B. MacClinton was in command of the entire detachment.

About 2,000 persons had assembled at the armory and gave the General an enthusiastic reception. After a musical program by the regiment's band and members of the "Shuffle Along" company a speech of welcome was given by Colonel Little. The General responded briefly through an interpreter of the manner in which the negro regiment conducted itself and the bravery it displayed on the field of battle. He spoke particularly of the valor displayed at the capture of the town of Sechault on Sept. 29, 1918, in recognition of which their colors were decorated with the Crox de Guerre.

In General Gouraud's party were his aide, Lieutenant Comte de Vibraye, Major Butt, Major Mangan and Captain McCullough. Among the guests at the luncheon were the Hon. Job L. Hedges, Colonel Little, Colonel Hayward, Lieut. Col. George F. Hinton, Paul Meyer, Raymond Little, the Consul General of France, Gaston Liébert; Lieut. Col. S. B. MacClinton, Major Lorillard Spencer, Major John Holley Clark, Lieutenant George S. Delafield.

GEN. GOURAD ON 369TH

The Guardian

SAYS AMERICAN COLORED REGIMENT SHARED IN BREAKING FORCE OF THE ONWARD MARCH OF THE GERMANS, AT N. Y. ARMORY.

8-18-23

New York, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1923.—Tonight at the 7th Regiment Armory Gen. Gourand of France, as the guest of the 369th Regiment, the 15th, New York, which had escorted him to the hall, after being given an ovation as the "Lion of the Argonne," he being the war-time commander of the 369th, spoke in parts as follows to the 5000 present:—Boston Mass.

"When a moment ago I heard the great artist, Noble Sissle, sing 'John of Arc,' it reminded me of the time when we celebrated Independence Day. It was in the canteen at Chalons, in which most of those present were from New York. On that 4th of July we were waiting for that big attack by which the Germans hoped to end the war. That attack came 10 days later and the whole world knows how great a part the Rainbow and the 369th played in stopping the attack. That did not stop the war but it broke the spring of the German resistance and three days later Marshal Foch began his attack, which lasted until the day of the armistice. We of the Fourth Army had a particularly hard time.

"It was during the 15 days of the great bombardment that the 369th drew much glory by capturing the village of Sisseux, displaying great bravery and suffering heavy losses."

The general also praised highly Col. Hayward, the former commander, and Col. Little, the present one, as also the other officers of the regiment and expressed the hope that the young soldiers will live up to the high and noble traditions of their regiment.

A program of unusual excellence was rendered. Lieut. Noble Sissle drew great applause with his singing of "Joan of Arc"; so did Miss Abbie Mitchell when she sang "Red, Red, Rose," and Bill Robinson, "Bojangles," danced inimitably.

Other features were marches and plantation echoes by the band of the Fifteenth, under Lieut. Mikell; songs by the Four Harmony Kings, and "Shuffle Along" repertoire, by Noble Sissle and Eubie Blake; and "Oh, You, Drummer Boy," by Private Steve Wright.

Soldiers—1923
National Guard, Regiments, etc.

369th Infantry Made Unit In New York National Guard

The New York Guard, which replaced the National Guard forces which were taken into federal service during the recent World War, has been abolished under orders issued by Adjutant General Charles W. Berry. The same orders designated the 369th and 148th regiments of infantry as units in the new National Guard of the state, contingent upon their federalization, which will take place when the regiment is recruited to full strength of 65 men to each company.

Officers of the 369th, which was formerly the famous 15th New York, say that the regiment will attain full strength and be ready for federalization by the time the armory, now in course of construction on a site occupying part of the block between Lenox and Fifth avenues, 142nd to 143rd streets. This armory when completed about August 1, 1922, will have a drill shed larger, save one, than any other regimental armory in the state.

The 369th Regiment is the first Negro regiment ever attached to the New York National Guard, it is said, and when it is federalized will have the distinction of being the first race military organization so recognized.

PROMOTIONS MADE IN 8TH INFANTRY NATIONAL GUARD

Rufus Stokes Made Lieut.-Col.; Benote Lee and Jimmy Smith Both Advanced

1/13/23
Chicago Defender

Major Rufus Stokes has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Eighth regiment of infantry, Illinois National Guard, to fill the vacancy made more than a year ago by the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Patten, overseas veteran, who is now a lawyer. Other promotions were: Captain Jimmy Smith to the rank of major and assigned to the command of the machine gun battalion; Lieutenant Benote Lee promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to command Company C, rank vacated by the promotion of Captain Smith; Edward Douglas promoted from second to first lieutenant and assigned to Company A; Sergeant Lester Milsap made second lieutenant and assigned to Company H; Lieutenant Elliott transferred to Company E, and Lieutenant Chestnut to Company C.

Rose From Ranks

Lieutenant Colonel Stokes came up from the ranks, having enlisted in the regiment in 1906. He received his first commission in 1908 and in 1910 was made first lieutenant. In 1915 he was made captain. He has served with the regiment on the Mexican border. He was made major and assigned to the first battalion in 1917, commanding the first battalion overseas. He is a graduate of the high schools of St. Louis, Mo., where he was born. He is one of the three students of his Race to ever graduate from Washington university of that city and is also a graduate of Howard university pharmacy school.

Major James Smith is well known in this city, having sevred with the regiment for a number of years. He, too, started from the bottom and has made his way to the present rank he holds only by hard work and faithful service. He served with the regiment both on the border and in France, where he won medals from both French and American governments.

Captain Benote Lee is a Chicago boy. He is the son of Mrs. Henrietta P. Lee, 3112 Vernon avenue. He graduated from the public schools of this city. He enlisted as a private in the regiment 15 years ago. He was a mascot of the regiment from the age of 10 years until his enlistment. Has the dust of hard work
Has by hard work and study risen t o his present position. Served both on the Mexican border and in France, where for his valor on the field of battle he was awarded two French medals with palms and the coveted American congressional medal of honor.

Colonel S. O. Tripp, assistant quartermaster general of Illinois, is in the city for the purpose of surveying and inspecting the regiment.

In Honor of Lieut. Sissle

The commanding officer, Colonel Otis B. Duncan, and his staff of officers will attend in a box party "Shuffle Along" Friday evening, Jan. 12, after which a stag will be given at the armory in the colonel's parlors with Lieutenant Noble Sissle as the honored guest. Lieutenant Sissle was formerly an officer in the old Eighth. Captain William Middleton has charge of the arrangements and is assisted by Captain William J. Warfield.

Beginning Jan. 8 the Eighth infantry armory will be the headquarters for the distribution of the soldiers' compensation blanks. A number of competent clerks have ben assigned to assist former service men. Colonel Duncan has secured this service for the men through C. E. Black, who is secretary of the service recognition board.

FIRST SEPARATE BATTALION ENLARGED BY NEW COMPANY

Chicago Defender

Washington, D. C., April 13.—All officers and enlisted men of Company A, 142d engineers (auxiliary) were transferred April 1 to the First separate battalion, infantry, District of Columbia National Guard, and became Company A in that organization, by order of Brig. Gen. Stephan, commanding officer of the District of Columbia militia. Chicago Ill

4/14/23

The commanding officer of Company A, First separate batallion, will organize the new company in accordance with war department tables of organization applicable to the National Guard, according to the order.

The officers of the company are: Capt. Arthur C. Newman, First Lieut. Cornelius A. Klag, Second Lieut. Frank Coleman and Capt. Albert Ridgeley, medical officer.

The majority of the officers and many of the men in Company A, 142d axuiliary engineers, were formerly members of the First separate battalion, District of Columbia infantry, which during the World war became the First battalion of the 372d regiment of infantry. The First separate battalion of infantry participated in all the camps and maneuvers in which the National Guard of the district took part.

General Gouraud Arrives

Sunday afternoon the La France docked at the foot of Fifteenth street pier 57, bringing to America for his visit General Henri Joseph Eugene Gouraud, the great French general under whom the "Fighting Fifteenth" served with so much honor and distinction during the World War. General Gouraud comes to this country as a guest of the Rainbow Division, who also formed a part of his command when he broke the back of the German attack in that memorable summer of 1918. The general was met with a wonderful reception on landing, the major part of which was furnished by the Fifteenth band, accompanied by perhaps 200 colored citizens.

The following exchange of radiograms on last Thursday between the general and Colonel Little, who is an old friend, while the France was yet three days at sea occurred and was no doubt chiefly responsible for the warm reception this hero got from colored America, who, through the returning members of the old Fifteenth, have learned to know and love him:

Colonel Little,
435 East 24th street,
New York city.

I shall arrive Sunday. I look forward with great pleasure to meeting you and all of my old friends of the Fifteenth. Please notify Donovan for me. (Signed) GOURAUD.

[The Donovan referred to is Colonel Donovan, former commander of the old Sixty-ninth and chairman of the welcoming committee of the Rainbow Division.]

General Gouraud,
S. S. La France.

Thanks for your sympathetic friendship proven once more by your thoughtful radiogram. The Rainbow Division committee with great courtesy has invited me to accompany them in your reception and I shall be very happy to be among the first to welcome you to America. The colored volunteers who once served so proudly under your command, and their mothers, wives and sisters join me in greetings of love.

LITTLE, Colonel.

Reception Tendered by Col. Little and the 369th Regiment, With Col. Hayward, Commander of Old 15th, and Many Veterans of World War in Attendance.

Colored citizens of New York turned out enmasse on Monday afternoon, August 13, to assist the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, Col. Arthur W. Little commanding, in paying its meed of honor and praise to the great French warrior, the "Lion of the Argonne," General Henri Joseph Eugene Gouraud, under whose command the original 369th, the Old 15th New York, the "Hellfighters," was given the chance to write its name on the scroll of great wartime achievement.

The 7th Regiment Armory, at Park avenue and 67th street, vast and spacious though it is, was wellnigh filled with New York's Negro citizenry when Gen. Gouraud, walking with Col. Wm. Hayward, late commander of the "Old 15th Hellfighters," on his left, and Col. Arthur W. Little, present commander of the regiment that aims to hold high the banner first raised by its predecessor, and who was himself a major in the old outfit, came upon the drill floor and marched to the stand erected on the south side of the floor.

4-18-23

From a larger stand, to the north, the 369th band, under Lieut. Mikell, director, greeted him with the strains of "Auld lang sine," while the people rose from their seats and cheer after cheer roared and soared up through the lofty rafters of the immense structure.

The 369th Regiment, headed by Col. Little and his staff, had marched down from its present temporary armory at 132nd street and Seventh avenue, and when it reached the downtown armory it defiled into double column through which the guest of honor was escorted by Colonels Hayward and Little, with the French general's aide de camp, and the local officer's staff in attendance.

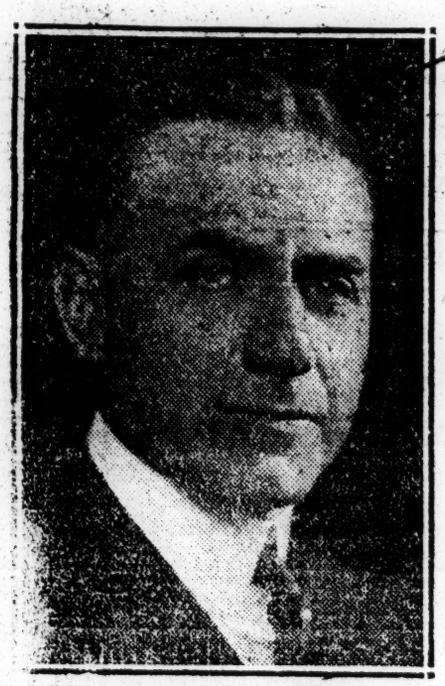
"Hellfighters" Present

A large detachment of former members of the Old 15th, both commissioned officers and enlisted men, were in line to pay tribute to their old leader. Many of these wore decorations that attested to the feats of arms placed to their credit and it was noticeable that Gen. Gouraud gave keen and interested attention to these heroes, some of whom he had personally honored by presenting to them their hard won insignias of

Gen. GOURAUD

valor.

As soon as Gen. Gouraud had reached the honor guests' stand, the band swung into the program which had been arranged for his entertainment, the first number of which was the French national marching number, "Sambre et Meuse." After another march number, the playing of "Plantation Echoes," a medley of Negro Folk Song and other melodies from the Southland, with an interpolation vocally of "The Swanee River" by a vocal quartet, roused the audience to great enthusiasm and prepared them for the next number, advanced on the program by special request of the guest of honor, the singing of "Joan of Arc" in French by Lieut. Noble Sissle, who was with the Old 15th in France, and who sang the same song for the French commander Chalons sur Marne on July 4 1918, and at Noirlieu, (Marne) France where Col. Hayward had his headquarters.



Col. WM. HAYWARD

Lieut. Sissle gave a thrilling rendition to the song, and Gen. Gouraud, at its conclusion, gave voice enthusiastically to his approval by crying repeatedly "Bravo! Bravo!" the while he was giving other evidence of enjoyment by vigorously applauding with his one left arm upon his right knee.

Because of another engagement which had been made for Gen. Gouraud by his hosts, it was impossible for him to remain through the entire program, so after this number, Col. Little arose and introduced the guest of honor. The 369th commander declared that when the Old 15th first reached France it was assigned for months to stevedoring and to labor work for the engineering needs of the army. The men did not volunteer for that kind of work, and though there was no dishonor attached to it, they wanted combat service. Col. Hayward, said the speaker, wrote innumerable letters, addressing anybody and everybody he

Col. ARTHUR W. LITTLE

thought might be of use in securing a different assignment.

Finally an order came which was duly handed over to the liaison officer for interpretation. This officer, knowing the feeling of the men and officers, and sharing their wish, when he read the orders impulsively raised his hands and cried "God! Gracious! We go to the Front Line." And when the 15th reached the "Front Line," it was found that Gen Gouraud was the commander, and it was this great warrior who gave the Negro soldiers every consideration and every opportunity possible and opened the way for winning of the honors finally achieved.

The General's Speech

Gen. Gouraud spoke in French, and his words were translated by his aide and interpretators, Lieutenant Comted Vibraye, for benefit of the vast audience. He said that a month ago on his arrival here it was his desire then to have the pleasure of seeing his old comrades, but he had to console himself with the hope of seeing them later. It was not possible then, but now it has come to pass and he found himself between his friends Col. Hayward and Col. Little, with an opportunity to express appreciation of his former comrades' bravery on the field of battle. Continuing, Gen. Gouraud said:

"When I listened to Lieutenant Noble Sissle singing that stirring song, 'Joan of Arc,' it carried me back to the memorable celebration of Independence Day at Chalons sur Marne on July 4, 1918. It was in the canteen and most of the men there were from New York. I want to tell you how much the French people appreciated your service and how glad they were to help in every way. On that memorable 4th of July, the enemy was laying in wait, hoping in one big offensive to end the war. The attack came eleven days later.

"And the world knows how the gallant 369th Regiment and the American Rainbow Division stopped that attack in one day. This did not stop the war, but it broke the backbone of the German offensive. And three days later, Gen. Field Marshal Foch started the big counter offensive that lasted till the end came on November 11, when the Germans, broken and defeated, crawled into our lines begging for peace.

Had a Hard Job

"We of the 4th Army had a hard job in overcoming the Germans, for the enemy occupied powerful and extensive entrenchments that they had been four years in building. During the fifteen days of hot and terrible fighting, the gallant 15th won undying glory and honor by capturing the village of Sachault, the face of devastating machine gun fire, after many feats of bravery, and the suffering of heavy losses. I am happy to be able today to thank the men of the 15th New York for their work at that time.

"And then, when the war had ended or we thought it had ended, I read in the newspapers of the wonderful reception given by the citizens of New York to the 15th on its return from France, when it was the first returning regiment to march up Fifth avenue through the magnificent Victory Arch I learn also with pleasure that the 369th of war time fame is to be perpetuated through the 369th of the New York National Guard.

"Coming in this armory today, I noticed a terrible mark on the men's shoulders —the coiled rattlesnake. That this insignia is well placed can be amply testified to by the Germans who met the boys of the 15th at Champagne when the rattlesnake bit hard."

In concluding his speech, Gen. Gouraud expressed the hope that the young soldiers of the 369th might live up to the traditions of discipline and *esprit du corps* of the old regiment and thus make Col. Little as proud of the new body of the soldiers as Col. Hayward had every right to be of the Old 15th New York. Immediately at conclusion of his speech the general left the speaker's stand, and as he left the armory, escorted by Cols. Hayward and Little, and the latter's staff, the band blazed forth in a fanfare of music and the vast audience roared forth three cheers for the departing guest.

Long Wait Patiently Endure.

The ceremony had been set for 2.15 o'clock according to the official announcements, and at that hour the armory was well filled, but from every direction the people continued to come, until there were few vacant places in the vast reaches of the immense hall. In addition to the four ample galleries that overlooked the drill floor, two smaller balconies, rising from east to west ends, on the northern and southern sides. Hundreds of chairs, in addition, had been placed out upon the floor, stretching in spreading wings to right and left of both the band and the speaker's stands.

And because the guest of honor had first to be entertained at a luncheon tendered him by Col. Little at the latter's residence, 1 East 56th street, the hosts assembled at the armory had to possess themselves with patience until nearly 4 o'clock. The wait would not have been so tiresome had the programed announcement that the Cadet Band of the 369th Infantry would play during the assembling of the audience been lived up to. For some reason, the boys did not put in an appearance and so it was a tax upon the good humor of the assembled thousands that they bore with best grace possible.

The 369th, led by its band under direction of Lieut. Mikell, marched down from the temporary armory in the Lafayette Hall and waited at the home of Col. Little. At the luncheon were all the officers of the Old 15th who could be reached who saw service in France under Gen. Gouraud, with the officers of the present 369th, both colored and white. The two Manhattan battalions were in line, and they escorted Gen. Gouraud down to the 7th Regiment armory.

Fine Program Rendered

The audience remained in their seats after the guest of honor had taken his departure, and listened to and enjoyed the splendid program which had been arranged for its delectation. Lieut. Sissle had already sung the "Joan of Arc" number, with two encore songs, "Bandanna Days" and "Sweet Emerline," from the "Shuffle Along" repertoire, and took charge as master of ceremonies.

Miss Abbie Mitchell, the incomparable *cantatrice*, was introduced and received an ovation. She has recently returned from an extended stay in England, France and other European countries. She sang with wonderful effect, an old favorite, "Red, Red Rose," and responded to the tempestuous applause with her sweetest smiles and most graceful bows. A gorgeous sheaf of red roses added realism to her rendition. The accompaniment was played by Miss Alice Jackson of the Lafayette Theatre orchestra.

William Robinson, known to the theatrical world as "Bojangles," who has won for himself a distinctive place as one of the big stars upon the Keith circuit, one of the few colored artists who have won so high a place, appeared by courtesy of the Keith Vaudeville Exchange. He gave an inimitable performance that pleased his many old friends and won many new ones. Then the famous "Four Harmony Kings," one of the outstanding features of the "Shuffle Along" Co., appeared and gave two numbers to the great pleasure of the audience.

The final number was a drum beating specialty by Private Steve Wright of the 369th band. His dexterity and skill in handling the drum sticks was of the most unusual sort and he was rightfully given an ovation at the conclusion of his number. The "Star Spangled Banner," with the entire audience standing, closed the program.

The soldiers marched to the 68th street station of the subway and rode to Harlem. From the station at which they disembarked, the boys marched through to their armory, led by the band, to the pleasure and pride of Harlemites. 1st Sergeant John Lester Johnson is drum major of the band, and won many admiring comments by the manner in which he led the marching of the musicians. Warrant Officer Jacob Porter is band leader and Sergeant Edward A. Smith is chief of the field music.

A detachment of mounted police led the line of march. Among the notables occupying seats on the speaker's stand, in addition to Gen. Gouraud, Lieut. Comte de Vibraye, his aide, and Cols. Hayward and Little, were Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Fillmore, who won the French *Croix de Guerre* as a captain in the Old 15th in France; Lieut.-Cols. George Hinton and Seth B. McClinton; Majors Lorillard Spencer, John Holly Clarke; and Messrs. George S. Delafield, Job Hedges and Arthur Little.

Soldiers—1923
Officers.

TUSKEGEE HAVE TRAINING CAMP

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

Citizens to Enjoy Military Training

3-1-23

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 20th—Citizens' Military Training Camps will be established for Negro citizens this summer, according to a statement made by Secretary of War John W. Weeks, in a letter to Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

Following the close of the recent war, systematic military training was offered to white men and boys, thru the establishment of what was called Citizens' Military Training Camps. This opportunity for some reason was denied to our group. Realizing that Negroes constitute ten per cent of the population of the United States, and that during he past war furnished at least ten per cent of the American troops, and believing that in the event of another war they would be called upon to furnish a like quota, Dr. Moton requested the Secretary of War to establish camps for the training of our group that they too mght enjoy the advantage of military training along with other American citizens.

In reply Secretary of War Weeks wrote as follows: "I am pleased to inform you that plans are now under way for the estblishment of Citizens' Military Training Camps for colored candidates." He further stated that such a camp would probably be established in the Fourth Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

The camps will be of one month's duration and will offer many recreational features as well as military and physical training. Expenses to and from the camps and during period of training will be furnished by the government. Dr. Moton is canvassing the country in the effort to ascertain the number of colored men and boys who are interested in this movement, and is urging all interested to write him.

GOVERNMENT TO HAVE TRAINING CAMP IN SOUTH

Chicago Defender
3-3-23

Citizens Are to Get Month's Recreation at Expense of War Department

Tuskegee, Ala., March 2.—Citizens' military training camps will be established for our people this summer, according to a statement made by Secretary of War John W. Weeks in a letter to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute.

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Will Establish Training Camps

new york
amsterdam news

Secretary Weeks Makes Favorable Reply to Dr. Moton Suggestion.

3-7-23

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 6.—Citizens' Military Training Camps will be established for Negro citizens this summer, according to a statement made by Secretary of War John W. Weeks, in a letter to Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

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Col. Young's Body Will Be In America About May 20

Shipped From Lagos, West Africa, on March 15, on SS. West Hesseldine, and Obsequies Will Be Conducted On Its Arrival By Col. Chas. Young Post, A. L.

New York Amsterdam News
3-28-23

Distinguished honors will be paid the body of the late Col. Charles Young, U. S. A., who died at Lagos, West Coast of Africa, in January, 1922, when it reaches this country about May 20, next, by the Colonel Charles Young Post, 398, American Legion, of New York City, of which William Service Bell, 1st vice commander, is at present acting commander.

At the time of his death, Col. Young was on a tour of investigation in connection with his duties as United States Attache at the American Embassy, Monrovia, Liberia, and his death occurring on British soil, it was impossible to remove it from its temporary resting place for transference to this country until health and other regulations had been complied with.

Commander Bell is in receipt of a letter from 1st Lieutenant Charles J Wynne, Q. M. C., U. S. A., in charge of the Graves Registration Service, Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, containing the information that Col. Young's remains were shipped from Lagos on the steamer West Hesselpine on March 15, and this vessel is due to arrive in New York about May 20. In conformity with the wishes of Mrs. Ada M. Young of Xenia, O., the widow, interment will be in the national military cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Lieut. Wynne assured Commander Bell that his office would cooperate to the fullest extent possible in any arrangements made by the Charles Young Post in conjunction with other military veteran societies who desire to hold obsequies upon the arrival of Col. Young's body in New York. The local organization is preparing a program for the occasion which will embrace all of the allied veteran organizations, and invitations will be extended leading citizens, from military and civic ranks, of both races.

President Receives Col. Young's Widow

Washington, D. C., June 14—Accompanied by a delegation from Ohio, Mrs. Charles Young, was received by President Harding at the White House, last week following the burial ceremony of her husband.

The President spoke earnestly on what the loss of Colonel Young means to the entire nation. Mrs. Young's two children, Charles, 16, and Marie 13, are still in school in France.

Liberian Army

St. Louis, Mo.
Argus
8-17-23

SEATTLE Wash, Aug. 11—Capt Moody Staten, Spokane, departed yesterday for Liberia to organize and command the republic's army. Staten joined the United States Army in 1912. He was commissioned in 1915 and served in France as a captain.

Major Nabors Returned

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
8-25-23

Monrovia, Liberia, Sept.27.

Major W. H. Nabors, an American, who has for the past four years been in charge of the Liberian Frontier Force, returned to America today on furlough. Further than joinings his wife in Orange, N. J., and visiting his brother in Cleveland, Ohio, Major Nabors has made no plans. His work here has been very highly regarded.

Howard U. Represented By 35 At Officers' T. Camp

Associated Negro Press.

Chicago Defender
7-14-23

CAMP MEADE, Md., July 4.—Howard University is represented at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Camp Meade, Maryland, by thirty-five student candidates. The camp was opened June 15th and will continue for six weeks until July 25th at which time commissions will be awarded.

There are twenty-eight universities represented at the training camp at Camp Meade with an enrollment of 868 college men.

CAPTAIN STATEN TO HEAD LIBERIAN ARMY

Spokane Chronicle
6-7-23

(Preston News Service)

Spokane, Wash., June 7.—Capt. Moody Staten, who held the rang of captain in the American expeditionary forces in France last Wednesday, received appointment from the Secretary of State Hughes to the Liberian army.

The Liberian government, a communication from the Secretary of State, explained, had requested assignment of an American Negro officer who could assume command of the Liberian army.

Staten will sail for Liberia on June 9th. He joined the American army in 1912 as a private, and after his discharge became a student at the State Normal School at Chaney

NEGRO VETERAN DEAD

Officer at Tuskegee Institute Was Co-ordinator of Bureau

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., September 16.—Captain Charles G. Kelly, co-ordinator of the veterans' bureau at the institute, dropped dead in his home Saturday. Captain Kelly received his commission at the training camp for Negro officers at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in 1917. He was with the 366th Infantry, 92nd Division of the A. E. F. and since 1919 had been in charge of the rehabilitation of negro disabled veterans of the world war at Tuskegee. He was severely gassed during the war but in late years his health was apparently good. Captain Kelly was a native of St. Louis, and for years prior to the war was connected with the school as assistant business agent.

PROMOTION AND BONUS IS VOTED FOR MAJ. LOVING

Bill Introduced in House to Give Retiring Bandmaster the Rank of Colonel

Manila, P. I., Dec. 21.—In appreciation of his faithful services the legislature plans to award Major Walter Howard Loving, retiring conductor of the Constabulary band, $1,100 and to promote him to rank of full colonel in the insular force. Representative Tomas Confesor of Iloilo submitted a bill to the house appropriating the amount and authorizing the promotion.

Major Loving

Major Loving has been in the Constabulary for about 20 years, making an enviable record. During all but a brief portion of this time he was head of the Constabulary band which has won fame. The band is turned over to Lieutenant Fresnido, who has just returned from the United States.

Writing of Major Loving's retirement, "Old Fogy," old-timer in Manila, has the following to say:

"Under the direction of Major Loving the Constabulary band has reached a high state of excellence in fact it compares favorably with the best bands of America or Europe. This is something that the Manilans should be proud of, and all Filipinos should feel a pride in the fact that it is composedd wholly of their countrymen. But while this material is here, yet it required the guiding hand of an expert to mold it into a musical machine capable of rendering the best music of the world in an artistic manner. Major Loving has accomplished this and now he leaves the band in charge of Lieutenant Fresnido, who in addition to his many years of training under Major Loving, has had a year's tutelage in one of the best music schools of the United States. The lieutenant faces a difficult position in following so able a conductor as the major, but he should have the whole-hearted support of the public as well as that of the band in his effort to maintain the reputation of that organization."

12-28-23

At the Grand Opera House the farewell concert was a brilliant affair and all participants received an ovation. The Russian baritone, Mr. Ellen, did himself great credit and the Rachmaninow second concerto for piano and orchestra was brilliantly rendered. Mrs. Hillberg's complete mastery of the great difficulties of that composition places her in the front rank of technicians and her expression was faultless. Both soloists earned repeated calls.

The major has not only well demonstrated his ability as a conductor while here, but also his ability to handle men, which is an important quality in a conductor.

The Wilberforcians will have a reservation in the amphitheatre, and would like all Ohioans of the District, as well as visitors from that state to occupy seats in this section.

Capt. H. O. Atwood and Mr. Richard Bundy, both of whom were in Africa with Colonel Young, were present; and many interesting accounts were given of the Colonel's splendid service in the interest of the natives, whom he always held very dear, and as deserving his best efforts.

Capt. Atwood was the only American with Colonel Young when he died in that far off country, and did all that human hands could to soothe his last hours and carry out his wishes.

MAYOR SENT WREATH

MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY HAS TROTTER PLACE WREATH ON BIER OF COL. YOUNG.

New York, N. Y., May 27, 1923.—Early this Sunday morning Wm. Monroe Trotter, Boston, Natl. Correspondng Secretary of the Natl Equal Rights League, the only delegate elected by the Colored Americans who reached the World Peace Conference, as the messenger for James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, alighted from an auto driven by a lieutenant of Chas. Young Post of N. Y. City, escorted by Lt. Perkinson of that Post, and proceeded with a huge and beautiful wreath to the 15th Regiment Armory on 132nd street and placed it at the bier of Col Young as it lay in state. Lt. Perkinson then escorted him to the home bell and Edward Niles of Boston, former noted runner and athlete at Dartmouth College. The wreath was procured from the Harlem Flower Shop and was built by Mr. Nelson Pizor of that firm.

Arranging Burial Ceremonies For Charles Young

A group of about twenty-five Wilberforcians met at the home of Dr. W. L. Board to arrange for the ceremonies attending the re-interment of late Col. Charles Young. The burial will take place at Arlington National Cemetery, about the twenty-first of this month.

HELP NEGRO FARMERS

Demonstration Work By Georgia Industrial College

SAVANNAH, Ga.—During the month of April four local county agents were visited and four home demonstration agents, assisted in demonstrations and meetings. Six meetings were held attended by 779 people. Addressed State Teachers' Association on "How Teachers Can Assist the Farmers." One agent left the force on account of illness.

Food and Feed Production.

Ten demonstrations were given in planting corn, 20 acres were planted. Thirty-four demonstrations were given in applying fertilizer to corn and cotton, 110 farmers present. Eighty-five demonstrations were given in cultivating corn, 174 demonstrations given in cultivating cotton, 1 demonstration given in planting velvet beans, 1 demonstration in making materia and applying spray to fruit trees, 1 demonstration given in making poultry house, attended by 25 farmers and 125 pacakes of seed given away.

Livestock.

All agents report pigs and livestock in excellent condition. Ten demonstrations were given in ridding chickens of mites.

Marketing.

(a) Sold $100.00 worth of cured pork and $1,480.00 worth of hogs sold. Two hundred dozen eggs and 200 pounds of poultry sold two clubs. One demonstrator sold. Ten thousand sweet potato plants.

(b) Purchased—Thirty-seven tons of fertilizer were purchased, saving farmers $111.00; 978 pure bred eggs and 375 baby chicks for club work were purchased.

Sanitation and Health.

A special health week drive was made by all agents in co-operation with the National Negro Health Week. One hundred and twenty-two lectures were given by agents, teachers, ministers and doctors to 1,619 people attending a total of 135 meetings. Eleven meetings were given to demonstration, 1,200 circulars sent to club members on sanitation and health, 1,100 bulletins distributed on health, 22 homes whitwashed, 378 homes given general cleaning, including yards, barns and out houses, 17 churches and one whitewashed, 56 poultry houses made, 15 wells curbed and boxed; 250 trees and posts whitewashed, 50 flower yards planted and 1 cemetery cleaned. The co-operative spirit exhibited by the city and county officials was admirable and whole communities were busy cleaning up in a number of counties.

MAJOR MORRIS R

MAJOR THOMAS E. MORRIS RESIGNS THE COMMAND OF THE SECOND SEPARATE BATTALION, M. N. G.

Relieved By His Own Request.

After many months of tiresome energy, Maj. Thos. E. Morris, resigned the command of the 2nd Separate Battalion from date of Sept. 5th. This information was obtained from the Adjutant General's office, thru Col. Porter B. Place, who spoke very highly of the manner in which the unit as a whole. Other high military officials, who heard of the former commander's resignation regretted very much to learn of his decision, and were unanimous in their praise of his tactical ability.

It is said, that, rumors are afloat within and outside the ranks of the battalion that his resignation was forced, but there are no indications at present to merit such conclusions. Developments may arise later when the command is permanently handed over to another officers, reasons may be uncovered that will affect some of the officer personnel of this unit. That is only conjecture which the public will await with interest. Both commissioned and non-commissioned material must be o fthe highest order to maintain any unit sanctioned by the government to succeed.

The 2nd Separate Battalion is peculiary situated in this state and needs men of brains, initiative and character to keep it in the same category of "Old L of the 6th M. V. M. a unit that achieved greatness during its nearly half century of historical existence.

U.S. TO HONOR COLORED WEST POINT GRADUATE

Memorial Amphitheater to Be Scene of Last Rites for Col. Charles Young.

BY JOHN ARCHER CARTER.

Special to The Chicago Daily News.
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Arlington, Va., May 22. — Two days after the nation, in the memorial amphitheater here, honors her hero dead on May 30, the United States army and many colored organizations will hold here the last rites for a negro soldier.

June 1 is the date set for the funeral of Col. Charles Young, the only colored man to attain that rank in the U. S. regular army, and the latest of his race to be graduated from West Point. He died in Africa in January, 1922, partly because of disappointment suffered during the war when his physical disability alone, his friends say, kept him from commanding the 92d division of fighting colored troops in France. His death left only two negro officers in the army, both of whom now are teaching military science in colored universities.

[Illinois furnished two colored soldiers who attained the rank of colonel in the world war. These are Franklin A. Denison, who commanded the 370th regiment (formerly the 8th infantry I. N. G.), and Col. Otis Duncan of Springfield. Col. Denison has retired from service as a brigadier-general, said to be the highest rank ever attained by a colored man.]

The funeral services will be the fourth in the massive marble amphitheater. The others honored were two confederate veterans and "the unknown soldier" by the tomb of whom Young's coffin will be carried two weeks hence.

Because of the Memorial day ceremonies planned at the ampitheater it was deemed impracticable to hold his funeral here earleir than June 1. All negro schools will close in Washington that day.

Class Mates to Honor Him.

His class mates at West Point, some of whom now are of high rank, will be honorary pallbearers.

"For in his death," says John W. Weeks, secretary of war, "the army mourns the loss of an able and energetic officer."

Colored friends of Young, including S. C. Johnson, manager of the Colored Y. M. C. A. in Washington, stated today that he was "the hero of the entire colored race." He ranked in the affections of his people with "Bert" Williams, the comedian, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the poet, both of whom were Young's warm personal friends. Young himself, his friends said, was not only a splendid disciplinarian and military student, but was also a musician, composer, poet, author and dramatist.

Young was the third negro to be graduated from West Point. He finished in 1889. Just two years previously Lieut. Alexander, now dead, won his commission there. Lieut. Flipper, the other colored graduate, still lives, but is not in the army.

Lonesome at West Point.

White men who knew Young while at West Point declared to-day that dogged persistence brought him success. He was very lonesome, it was admitted, because of racial prejudices there. Reports of his having suffered physical pain at the hands of white cadets were declared false. He suffered merely from social isolation. Few classmates expected him to pass because of weakness in mathematics, but he did.

Col. Young, at the outbreak of the world war, had commanded soldiers in the Philippine insurrection and was with Persbing in Mexico. The entire negro race expected him to be placed in command of the 92d division. He expected it. But when he was called upon for physical examination, though never ill a day in his life, he was found to have high blood pressure. He failed to get the post, and was broken-hearted.

After the war with Germany he was stricken down. His lasting contributions to the country, by British law a body cannot be exhumed there within a year. So last February it was disinterred, shipped by ox cart across many mountains and rivers of wild Africa to the coast of Liberia, and thence by tramp steamer to the United States.

Soldiers—1923.

Officers.

COLONEL CHARLES D. YOUNG TO BE BURIED WITH HONORS

Washington Eagle

5-12-23

Nation to Honor Dead Commander.

(Associated Negro Press.)

New York, May 10.—All America will turn to New York and Washington this month to honor the late Colonel Charles Young, whose remains are expected to arrive in New York about May 20. The event promises to be one second only to the arrival in America of the body of the "Unknown Soldier." Citizens of both races are joining here and in Washington to make the occasion memorable. Hundreds of friends and admirers of Colonel Young from various parts of the United States have signified their intention of being present either in New York or Washington, and some both.

Washington D.C.

Distinguished honors will be paid the body of the late Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., who died at Lagos, West Coast of Africa, in January, 1922, when it reaches this country about May 20, next, by the Colonel Charles Young Post, 398, American Legion, of New York City, of which William Service Bell, first vice-commander, is at present acting commander.

5-12-23.

At the time of his death, Colonel Young was on a tour of investigation in connection with his duties as military attache at the American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia, and his death occurring on British soil, it was impossible to remove it from its temporary resting place for transfer to this country until health and other regulations had been complied with.

Commander Bell is in receipt of a letter from First Lieutenant Charles J. Wynne, Q. M. C., U. S. A., in charge of the graves registration service, army supply base, Brooklyn, containing the information that Col. Young's remains were shipped from Lagos on the steamer West Hesselpine on March 15, and this vessel is due to arrive in New York about May 20. In conformity with the wishes of Mrs. Ada M. Young, of Xenia, Ohio, the widow, interment will be in the National Military Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Lieut. Wynne assured Commander Bell that his office would cooperate to the fullest extent possible in any arrangements made by the Charles Young Post in conjunction with other military veteran societies who desire to hold obsequies upon arrival of Col. Young's body in New York. The local organization is preparing a program for the occasion which will embrace all of the allied veteran organizations, and invitations will be extended leading citizens, from military and civic ranks, of both races.

In Washington, the exact date of the final interment has not been decided upon. President Harding, General Pershing, Secretary of War Weeks, all colored soldiers of the District, the high school cadets, and other organizations are expected to join in paying tribute to the distinguished military here. The mother of Colonel Young, his wife and children are expected to meet the body in New York, and accompany the remains to Washington. It is expected that the remains will lie in state in some public building in Washington, prior to the final military march to Arlington Cemetery, city of the soldier dead.

COLONEL YOUNG.

Up from the depths of obscurity, through persecution and the fires of prejudice and discrimination, came Colonel Charles Young. The Negro who essays to walk with the mighty must pay the price. He belongs to the perpetual hewers of wood, and if he leaves the circumscribed track the cynics hurl the ban at him. They remind him of his color, suggest that he is out of his element, and accuse him of seeking to get away from his own. He is a menace, a seeker after social equality.

All this Young met, but he persevered and showed that he was a military genius. They retired him during the world war rather than honor him with that which he had rightly won. Then they sent him to the wilds of Africa to die. Smarting under the lash of a country's ingratitude and a people's tragic misfortune, he went like a soldier and fell at his post.

They buried him with honors the other day, and sought to disguise the fact that he was a stone which the builders rejected. All honor to Dr. DuBois who marred the occasion by burning into their souls the memory of their perfidy and duplicity.

New York's Final Tribute Is Laid at Bier of Late Col. Charles Young, U.S.A.

Memorial Service Is Held in Great Hall of City College Over Body of Highest Ranking Negro Officer in U. S. Army—Preceded by Imposing Funeral Procession.

Thousands of New Yorkers joined on Sunday morning, May 27, in paying final tribute to the achievements of the late Col. Charles Young, who held the highest rank in the United States army ever gained by a Negro.

Under arrangements perfected by the Col. Charles Young Post, 398, American Legion, the body of the colored army officer, who died in West Africa in January, 1921, while on duty as military attache, was brought to the armory of the 369th regiment, New York National Guard, at 132nd street and Seventh avenue, by a detail of enlisted men from the 105th Field Artillery, U. S. A., from the Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, to which the body had been taken on its arrival in New York on May 19 on board the steamer West Hasseltine.

At the armory the body was received by an honor guard from the 369th Infantry, and it lay in state from 9 a. m. till 11 a. m. At 11.30, the various units, military, civic and fraternal, which had responded to the invitation of the Col. Charles Young Post to take part in the service, formed and proceeded with the casket containing the body mounted on the artillery caisson, through Lenox avenue to 135th street, to Seventh avenue, to 139th street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to 141st street and Convent avenue, thence to the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, in which memorial sedvice was held at 12.30 p. m.

Capt. Matthew V. Boutté, late of Gen. Pershing's staff, A. E. F., acted as grand marshal, with Capt. Charles O. Stead-man, adjutant 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., as his adjutant.

Arriving at the college, William Service Bell, commander of the Charles Young Post, who had personally supervised arrangements for the service, presided and made a short address preliminary to introducing the speakers, who were Theodore Roosevelt, Asst. Secretary of the Navy; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis Magazine; Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner; Major Joel E. Spingarn of the N. A. A. C. P.; and Brigadier-General Fred Winchester Sladen, commandant of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Col. Young's Disappointment

Col. Roosevelt, in his address, told of the high regard in which Col. Young had been held by the late President Theodore Roosevelt, father of the speaker, and gave some pleasant personal recollections of the colored officer. Major Spingarn spoke interestingly of Col. Young's career, dwelling particularly on his patriotism and high qualities.

Dr. DuBois, on being introduced, referred to the fact that for twenty-eight years he had been intimately associated with Col. Young, sharing each the other's thoughts, ambitions and aspirations. The speaker paid a high tribute to Col. Young's unselfish devotion to his country, and then told of instances in which the colored officer had been subjected to personal insult and persecution by white army officers. But Col. Young, in his devotion to duty, said Dr. DuBois, forgot self to the extent that not once did he resent these personal affronts.

With the coming of the recent World War the colored officer, then risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, felt that the hour of his opportunity was at hand, declared the speaker, but those in charge of army affairs, from the White House through the War Department, feared to permit him to have a chance lest his ability should break through the bonds of color prejudice and ostracism. To prevent this, the Negro soldier was retired for alleged physical disability, and this disappointment it was that broke his heart and finally brought him to his death, affirmed Dr. DuBois in closing his address.

Sladen Disputes DuBois.

Gen. Sladen was the next speaker, and he was so wroth because of the reflections cast by Dr. DuBois on the War Department and white army officers that he laid aside his prepared speech and entered upon a refutation of the preceding speaker's charges. The present commandant at West Point said he was a classmate of Col. Young's and that he had never known Young to be insulted while a cadet at West Point, although there were cadets there who resented the presence of a Negro. With reference to barring Col. Young from going to France, General Sladen declared that the colored officer was not the only one "who died of a broken heart because the War Department saw fit to retire them on account of their physical condition," and he said further that he emphasized this to show that Col. Young was not picked out specially for retirement. Incidentally, Gen. Sladen paid a high tribute to the soldierly qualities possessed by his former classmate.

Civil Service Commissioner Morton excoriated the Wilson Administration because of its action in retiring the then Lieut.-Col. Young, and advised that the way to permanently memorialize the name of Col. Young was by developing the quality which, according to DuBois, the colored officer had lacked, that of "fiercely resenting every insult and letting those in authority know that we resent it." Continuing, Mr. Morton said: When the opportunity comes, and we have the political power in the North and East, we should keep out of office men like those at the head of the affairs of this country during the late war, who try to keep our race down. Regardless of party affiliations, we should not vote for men of this type."

Governors Send Wreaths.

In opening the service, the audience sang "America," and an invocation was offered by the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, chaplain of the Col. Charles Young Post. C. Carroll Clark, baritone, sang, during the service, "The Victor" by Harry T. Burleigh.

Taking part in the procession and in the service were representatives from various organizations. Personally appointed deputies placed wreaths upon the casket by direct orders from the governors of Massachusetts and Ohio, in the names of those Commonwelaths.

Out-of-town American Legion Posts sending delegations were the William C. Carter Post of Boston, the Charles Young Post of Trenton, and the Charles Young Post of Newark. The Charles Young Corps, Spanish War Veterans, of Washington, sent delegates.

Among the organizations in line of march, escorting the body from armory to City College, in addition to the Col. Charles Young Post, American Legion, were Company C, 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., Capt. Wilmer Lucas, commanding; the William Lloyd Garrison Post, A. L., New York City; Admiral Phillips Camp, Spanish War Veterans, Broklyn; George P. Davis Post, A. L., Brooklyn; Veterans of 15th Infantry (369th A. E. F.); U. N. I. A. Auxiliary of women and children; Debutantes' Club; Patience Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

A special place of honor was assigned four regular army enlisted men who had served under Col. Young, two each from the 9th and 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Invited guests included Captain B. O. Atwood, Charles W. Anderson, Thomas J. Brady, Capt. Richard C. Bundy, Albert S. Callan, Major Frank Chisholm, Thomas W. Churchill, Justice John W. Davies, William F. Deegan, Richard P. Enright, Dr. Harry W. Furniss, Col. Charles W. Fillmore, George W. Harris, James W. Hyde, James Weldon Johnson, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Fred R. Moore, Miss Belle Davis, Robert G. Patterson, Captain Arthur Spingarn, Emmett J. Scott, Fred Skene, Henri W. Shields, Col. Arthur Little, Paul Klapper, Frederick B. Robinson, Irwin Ira Backoff, Garnet C. Wilkerson, Walter F. White, Mrs. E. A. Warren and others.

Ceremonies Committee—William Service Bell, chairman; William C. Anderson, Dr. David L. Best, Dr. M. V. Boutté, Alonzo O. Burnham, jr., Nathaniel A. Burrell, jr., William H. Cooper, Dr. Willis N. Cummings, Marshall L. Shepard, McDonald Spencer, Frederick H. Townsend.

NEW YORKERS PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO COL. YOUNG

By CHARLES T. MAGILL

The people of New York honored the memory of the late Col. Charles H. Young, highest ranking officer of our group in the United States army.

The body arrived in Harlem early Sunday morning, under escort of a guard from the 15th Infantry, and was taken to the armory at Seventh Ave. and 132d St.

Promptly at 11:45 a. m. the body was taken from the armory. Outside were lined in formation, a detachment from the 15th Infantry, National Guard of New York, under command of Capt. Wilmer Lucas; members of the Charles H. Young post, American Legion, under command of William Service Bell; the George P. Davis post, American Legion of Brooklyn, under command of Major Frank R. Chisholm, with their band; the Admiral Philips and Chrispus Attucks camps, Spanish War Veterans, members of the African Legion and Patience lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias. The 15th Infantry band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the crowd bared their heads. The pallbearers were from the Admiral Philips camp, Spanish War Veterans.

The procession moved across 132d St. to Lenox Ave. and through the streets of Harlem to the great hall at City college, the body borne on a caisson supplied by the 105th Field Artillery, National Guard, New York. Crowds lined the streets, heads bared, as the caisson, draped with an American flag, passed. Walking in front was Sergeant A. A. Davis, an old 15th man and holder of the coveted croix de guerre, carrying the right boot of Col. Young, draped in mourning, together with the stirrups. This is a military custom applicable to a colonel's funeral.

Army Represented

At the great hall the body was met by Gen. Fred E. Sladen, commandant of West Point, a fellow classmate and schoolmate of Colonel Young at West Point; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Col. Arthur Little of the 15th regiment and his staff; Capt. R. R. Phelan of West Point, aid to General Slayden; Lieut. Charles J. Wynne, representing General Bullard, commander of the department of the East at Governor's Island, and several invited guests.

Following the invocation by the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, chaplain of the Charles Young post, William Service Bell, commander of the post, introduced the first speaker, Major Joel E. Spingarn. Major Spingarn spoke briefly of his personal friendship with Colonel Young and characterized him as a perfect gentleman and a true American.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt followed. Colonel Roosevelt recalled personal memories of the colonel and told of his father's great fondness for Young. He said that the late Theodore Roosevelt intended to make Colonel Young head of a regiment of our people had the division which Colonel Roosevelt offered to raise in the late war been accepted by President Wilson. He said the example of Colonel Young's life was one that every good American could follow. He stressed the tradition which Americans invariably follow and said that when Colonel Young fought his good fights he was merely making tradition, the kind that his group and all Americans might well emulate.

Eulogy by Dr. DuBois

Dr. W. B. DuBois, a life long friend of Colonel Young, next delivered the eulogy. Dr. DuBois started off tamely, but ended rather differently. He said Colonel Young was born in Southern Ohio, of parents who were rather well to do. His father was a Civil war veteran. After finishing the schools of Ohio, Young secured an appointment to West Point. Here the young cadet was forced to undergo treatment, said Dr. DuBois, that would have made the average man quit. He was subjected to untold indignities and when his turn came to go on detail, it was common for the officer of the day to say, "Who's going on this nigger detail this morning?"

He bore his insults with a smile and graduating from West Point his difficulties increased as he entered the regular army. But he smiled through them all. Here Dr. DuBois made this significant remark: "I know that this audience has much sympathy with patriotism for America, but," continued Dr. DuBois, "Colonel Young had that patriotism, and he died of a broken heart, a heart broken because his country, the country he loved so well and loved so well to serve, thought him unfit to head his own men in the last war." He could have lived on his pension, had he so desired, after he retired, but when the government wanted him to go to Africa on the mission that was his last, he went. Dr. DuBois said he begged him not to go and told him that it probably meant his life, but Colonel Young insisted, saying his country called and he must go. Ending, Dr. DuBois quoted that ancient Latin maxim, translated, "Happy man whom death shall find in victory's splendor," saying that in death Colonel Young shown brilliantly as one of the country's bravest and most splendid citizens.

General Sladen Dissents

Gen. Fred W. Slayden, commandant of West Point Military academy, spoke next. He immediately took exception to the remarks of Dr. DuBois concerning the treatment of Colonel Young while a student at West Point, and said that as a classmate of the colonel he never knew of him being openly insulted or called by names derogatory. General Sladen admitted that Col. Young's life at the academy was not ideal. He also attempted to minimize the inability of Col. Young to be sent abroad during the late war. He characterized Colonel Young as a gentleman of the finest kind and one who had served his country and served it well.

Ferdinand Q. Morton, who was the last speaker, brought rounds of applause from the audience when almost immediately spoke of the "hideous injustice done this man whose dead body lies here before us," in spite of what General Sladen, the preceding speaker, had said. Mr. Morton, who is a civil service commissioner of the city of New York and a prominent Democrat, said that the lesson taught by the life of Col. Charles H. Young was that we, as citizens of this country, are the same as any other citizen and we should and must fight for those rights, even if death overtakes us in that fight.

He ended by saying that if any man such as former President Wilson was in command of the national government of these United States and should treat one of our group as Colonel Young was treated, we should unite at the ballot and give that man the beating he so richly deserves, regardless of his party.

C. Carrol Clark sang "The Victor," by Harry T. Burleigh. Taps were sounded and the services ended. Lieut. Wm. O. Cooper was at the piano.

Following the services, the body was again taken in charge by the graves registration committee and shipped to Washington Sunday night under escort of a detachment from West Point Military academy and an honorary escort from the Col. Charles Young post.

Soldiers — 1923.

Officers.

GOING TO LIBERIA

Negro Captain In World War Named To Army of Black Republic.

SPOKANE, WASH., May 30.—Moody Staten, a negro who held the rank of captain in the American expeditionary forces in France during the world war, today received appointment from the secretary of state to the Liberian army. The Liberian government, a communication from the secretary of state explained, had requested assignment of an American officer who could assume command of the Liberian army.

Staten said he will sail for Liberia June 9. He joined the American army in 1912 as a private and after his discharge became a student at the state normal school at Cheney, Wash.

EYES OF NATION WERE TURNED TO ARLINGTON

Vast Concourse of People Lines City's Streets As Funeral Cortege Moved To Cemetery

AMPHITHEATRE IS USED

Third Time In History Structure Is Used for Military Funeral Service

"The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade
The din and shout are past."

Arlington Cemetery, Va., June 1 (Staff Correspondence)—Taps of the bugler, chanting of the Howard University vested choir, benediction of Chaplain O. J. W. Scott brought to an end the funeral service of the greatest military genius the black race has produced in America.

With the firing of a volley the remains of Colonel Charles Young, West Point graduate and hero of a dozen campaigns were lowered by loving hands into its final resting place.

Covered by the branches of a Chestnut tree, and surrounded by the graves of thousands of other officers, who like him once wore the shoulder straps and carried the sword, Colonel Young's tomb looks put on the peaceful Potomac. Just across the river in the quiet sunshine of a June day stands the home of Frederick Douglass, a silver stream between the spirits of two of America's greatest.

Three years ago the monster amphitheatre seating 5,000 persons was dedicated to America's heroic dead. Today it was filled for the first time by colored people from all parts of the United States, who came to pay a tribute to the first Negro ever to reach the rank of colonel in the United States army, a man who many thot should also have been the first Negro general in our army, but for race prejudice. Ten thousand black men and women filled the seats and spilled over into the colonnade surrounding and out into the cemetery. Today Negroes also formally dedicated the Arlington National Cemetery.

Biggest Funeral In History

Officials said that this was the fourth time in history that the large amphitheatre had been used for a funeral service. Twice for Confederate soldiers and once for the unknown soldier of the World War. Never before, they said had such a throng packed the grounds for an individual military funeral.

Start At Union Station

All colored schools in Washington closed today out of respect to the memory of the distinguished Negro and were well represented at the services in Arlington.

The body arrived at the Union Station at 11.30 o'clock, completing a journey of thousands of miles from the wilds of Africa. When Col. Young died at Lagos, southern Nigeria, January 8, 1922, while on duty as military attache to the Liberian republic, his body was interred with military attache to the British troops. He had been making a study of the British possession when stricken. By English law a body cannot be exhumed ther within a year. Last February it was disinterred, carried by ox-cart across many mountains and rivers of savage Africa to the coast of Liberia and thence taken by tramp steamer to the United States.

Promptly at 11.30 today the Military escort took charge of the body at Union Station upon its arrival from New York and proceeded to Arlington Cemetery.

In the Funeral Procession

The order of the funeral procession was as follows: Platoon of police, parade commander, Capt. Arthur C Newman, infantry, and staff; Howard University Reserve Officers Training Corps and band; Company A, 1st Separate Battalion D. C. N. G.; Battalion, senior R. O. T. C.; High School Cadets Lieut. Col. Carroll commanding; Chaplain O. J. W. Scott and officiating clergy, the body on caisson, Col. Young's riderless horse, honorary pallbearers, Mrs. Young and family, officers of the Army, official delegations and other friends; veteran organizations, Community Center Band, Charles Sumner Pst, G. A. R., John P. Quander, commander; United Spanish War Veterans, Walter Davis, department commander; Charles Thomas Camp, L. L. Green, commander and George Berry Camp, Lewis Jones, commander; Gen. Guy V. Henry Garrison, Army and Navy Union, J. E. Ennis, commander; American Legion, Walter Green Post, Baltimore, James Reese Europe Post No. 5 and James E. Walker Post, No. 26; unaffiliated veterans of the world war, veterans in civilian attire and police rear guard.

Fifty thousand person lined the city's streets and stood silently and reverently as the caisson bearing the body drove past and behind it the colonel's riderless horse covered with a black shroud the Colonel's boots in the stirrups.

Colonel's Mother

While the 3rd Calvary's Band played a dirge the casket was removed at Arlington by the body bearers, and, preceded by the choir of Howard University and the clergy and followed by the honorary pallbearers and the family was borne through the west entrance of the amphitheater around the right colonnade to the aisle where it was placed on the catafalque. A wreath of poppies from Mrs. Harding and a floral seal of the state of Ohio were noted among the great bank of flowers. Army officers acted as escort for the Colonel's wife and mother.

Colonel John T. Axton, white, chief of Chaplains in an address declared that Colonel Young learned well the lessons of the army, to obey promptly and to set the proper example for the men he commanded. "I knew Colonel Young well," he said. "In our campaigns abroad, when officers met at the close of the day to discuss the campaign, the commanding officer invaribly turned to advice from Colonel Young as well as the other officers, and when he spoke, we always knew that his words were well thot out and backed by the highest authorities."

Major O. W. Scott, another friend of the dead colonel said they had often shared the same tent and drank from the same canteen. "The race pinned its faith in Colonel Young" he said, "and Colonel Young pinned his faith in the race. The eyes of colored Americans are turned this way today."

After the services here the procession wended its way to a knoll overlooking the Po where the body was interred diers and cadets drawn up the open grave presented the bugler sounded taps.

Expected 92nd Po

At the outbreak of the War, Colonel Young then had commanded troops Philippine Insurrection a Mexico with General Pers He was in line to command 92nd colored combat division, but was made to stand medical examination and was disqualified for high blood pressure.

Many believed that he was summoned before a military board purposely to disqualify him, and prevent his promotion to a brigadier generalship. Colonel Young expected to go to France, and when forced to remain here training troops in camp, it is said the disappointment broke his heart.

His lasting contributions to the country are a map of Haiti, the first one made, and said to have been used by the marines there, and data concerning Africa and its people, for which he was awarded the Springarn Medal.

Appointed From Ohio

He was born in Kentucky March 12, 1864, and after preliminary education at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, appointed to the Military Academy from that state June 15, 1884. He was graduated August 31, 1889, the third and last Negro to leave West Point with a commission. Two years previously Lieut. Alexander, now dead, won his lieutenancy. Lieut. Flipper, the other Negro graduate, still lives, but is not in the Army.

He was appointed a first lieutenant of calvary December 22, 1896; a captain February 2, 1901; a major August 28, 1912, and lieutenant colonel July 1, 1916. He was retired as colonel June 22, 1917, and at the close of the world war was appointed military attache to the Liberian legation.

Ohio Passed Resolutions

The esteem in which the state of Ohio held Col. Young is exemplified by the following joint resolution, introduced in the eighty-fifth general assembly, regular session, 1923. "Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the eighty-fifth general assembly of the State of Ohio. That the adjutant general of Ohio be, and hereby is authorized and directed to make and provide such arrangements and committees * * as shall properly represent the state of Ohio at the interment in Arlington, thereby showing to the memory of Col. Charles Young the respect and honor due a citizen of this state, who has rendered eminent services to this country."

Pershing Denies Wanting Young Sent to France

Washington, D. C., July 6.—Information gained from reliable sources supports the report that General Pershing, highest ranking officer of the United States army, and chief of the American expeditionary forces during the world war, did not, as was variously reported, ask for the late Col. Charles Young to be sent to Europe. General Pershing is credited with the statement: "I did not ask for Col. Charles Young to be sent to France."

He is reported to have admitted further: "I have no recollection of making any such remark concerning Col. Young, not that I did not have a high opinion of Col. Young's efficiency, but there were a number of unusually effective officers with that expedition."

The expedition referred to was the one in Mexico in which Pershing was reported to have said that Young was the most efficient officer he had with him.

Pershing says that there were very few individuals whom he called for by name to be sent to France and Col. Young was not among them.

MAY 27 1923

HONOR DEAD NEGRO SOLDIER AT C.C.N.Y.; LEGION TO ATTEND

Col. Charles Young's Body Will Later Be Taken to National Cemetery at Arlington.

EXODUS FROM SOUTH ALARMS THAT SECTION.

Reversion From Republican Ranks of Colored Voters Makes Politicians Sit Up.

By LESTER A. WALTON

The remains of Col. Charles Young, who reached the highest rank ever held by a Negro in the United States Army, will be interred in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C., on June 1, after the Army, National Guard, War Veterans and civilians in various cities have paid high tribute to his memory.

When taps are sounded for Col. Young this rite will mark the passing of a soldier who was the greatest military inspiration to the American Negro—a fighter who commanded the respect and admiration of all.

A few days ago Col. Young's remains were brought to New York from Lagos, Nigeria, where they had been buried after his death in January, 1922. In September, 1921, while serving as military attache of the United States Government in Liberia, he was sent on confidential business down the west coast.

After completing his mission, though in ill health, Col. Young left Lagos on a trip 700 miles into the interior to collect material for a book he contemplated writing on the ancient civilization of Africa. Kano, a walled city of over 99,000 inhabitants who live and traffic as their ancestors did before Christ, was reached, but Col. Young was too sick to write his notes.

All Salute Negro Hero.

On his way back to Lagos in a troop train Col. Young was informed he was in the wrong car. After repeated admonition to leave he presented his card. When his identity was discovered the whole car was called to attention and commanded to salute the Negro officer.

Col. Young was so ill when he reached Lagos that he had to be helped from the train. He was taken to a Catholic hospital, but died seven days later. He was buried in the European Cemetery. The civil and military forces of the province took part in the last ceremonies. The constabulary band furnished the music. As there was no military organization, the marines officiated as escort of honor. The Governor of the dependency and the Mayor of the town joined in paying honor to the dead soldier.

This afternoon at City College an honor ceremony will be held by consent of the War Department under the direction of the Charles Young Post, American Legion. Before the exercises a parade will be held through the streets of Harlem, participated in by Negro military and civic organizations.

On the way to Washington the remains will be taken to Philadelphia and other cities, where exercises have been arranged.

Many Chaplains to Take Part.

Obsequies will be held in the amphitheatre of Arlington Cemetery. Services will be conducted by Chaplain Scott, Major, U. S. A., retired, assisted by Chief of Chaplains Col. Axton and other army chaplains. Federal troops under Brig. Gen. Bandholtz, representatives of the 24th Regiment, members of the National Guard and service men will escort the remains from the train to Arlington.

Col. Charles Young was born at Mayslick, twelve miles from Maysville, Ky., March 12, 1865. After finishing high school he took up music, playing for church and Sunday school services. His father, learning of an examination soon to be held for a candidate to West Point, interested the son, who was chosen for admission. He was graduated from West Point Aug. 31, 1889.

After being assigned as a Second Lieutenant of infantry, Young was transferred to the 9th Cavalry. His promotion to First Lieutenant and an assignment to the 7th Cavalry followed. However, at his request he was sent back to his old regiment. In 1898 Col. Young was commissioned a Major by Gov. Bushnell of Ohio to command the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the 2d Army Corps. When the regiment was mustered out Young was returned to the 9th Cavalry, which was sent to the Philippines.

After serving with great ability as military attache to the American Legations in both Hayti and Liberia, Col. Young was ordered home in 1915, and sent with the 10th Regiment to Mexico, where the colored fighters added lustre to their bright record in the memorable engagement at Carrizal.

Retired for Ill Health.

Following this Young was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel and ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio. While on duty the War Department ordered him examined for promotion. He was placed on the retired list with the rank of Colonel. The reason given for his retirement was physical disability. However, to prove his fitness he went from Xenia to Washington, nearly 500 miles, riding 4,500 minutes and walking fifteen minutes out of every hour.

During the World War Col. Young served for a time under the command of the Adjutant General of Ohio. Later he was ordered to duty at Camp Grant. By request of President King of Liberia, Col. Young was sent to Africa by the United States Government as military attache to help rehabilitate the affairs of the disorganized country.

* * *

The Negro migration grows in acuteness daily. It has become one of the Nation's outstanding domestic questions. In view of its ramifications no longer is it regarded as purely sectional or racial. Both the South and the North are facing problems incident to the exodus; in varying degrees colored and white people are affected.

Hardly a day passes that the press does not chronicle some interesting news item about the migration movement or indulge in editorial expression on this live topic. It is also a favorite theme for animated conversation.

The chief subject for discussion at the Conference of City Workers held at Louisville was the Negro's desertion of the South in large numbers. Figures were produced showing the Negro population of Chicago had increased 148 per cent. in recent years, and that in other cities of the North and Middle West the increase during a decade had been from 10 to 30 per cent.

Brings Problem to the North.

At the Conference of Race Relations held under the auspices of the Chicago Church Federation the white and colored delegates were unanimous in the opinion that unless a united effort was made by the better thinking elements of both groups to see that migrants are properly assimilated in their new environment, the migration will bring to Northern cities a race problem of serious proportions.

Mississippi and Georgia white people are making friendly overtures to the Negro population in an attempt to stem the flow of humanity Northward. Better treatment is promised and the appeals are dispassionately made. No jollying or bulldozing tactics are employed to keep Negroes South. The appeals usually are dignified and respectful and the promises given appear to have been made in all sincerity.

Mississippi Negroes have drafted a set of resolutions setting forth their grievances in which, in the vernacular of the race, "they get the white folks told."

The appropriation of $30,000 for the public schools of Columbia, S. C., is construed as a move to mollify Columbia Negroes who are growing restless and discontented.

Senator Dial of South Carolina says the Negro is leaving rapidly and more are going. While some believe the movement advantageous to the South, the Senator opines that while it may be in the long run, serious consequences will result to many landowners in the very near future. "Inflation and then deflation, the boll weevil, migration and an unjust cotton futures law has brought the South to realize a most serious situation," declares Senator Dial.

Capitalists complain that the immigration laws are too stringent and keep out cheap labor. They are advised to utilize that brand of native labor which has been the backbone of the South. Southern Senators consult Ministers of Sweden and Norway relative to the feasibility of persuading incomers from Northern Europe to go South.

Exodus Alarms South.

In the interim the exodus goes merrily on. The South is alarmed over the decrease in its Negro population; the North shows slight perturbation over the increase in its Negro population. The South is growing lighter, the North darker but in no sense less American.

After several centuries exploiting Negro brawn, first as a free commodity during slavery, next as cheap labor in freedom, from which sprang peonage, labor farms, wholesale arrests and imprisonment for trivial offenses, cruelties and injustices, this cankerous growth on our economic system has come to a head. It is merely the case of right ultimately prevailing over might, and both the North and South will be greatly benefited.

* * *

In the North another migratory movement of some consequence is going on. The Negro is leaving the Republican Party in such numerical proportions that G. O. P. leaders have become greatly worried over a revolt which may have a direct bearing on national election. So far colored voters have manifested this new and increasing spirit of independence in municipal elections. First, New York Negroes rolled up large pluralities for the Democratic candidates, playing a conspicuous part in helping elect Hylan for Mayor and Smith for Governor.

This spring Chicago Negroes emulated the example set by members of their race in New York by carrying wards for Dever, Democratic candidate for Mayor. In the past these districts have been rock-ribbed Republican. That Chicago Negroes are adept at splitting their ticket was shown by the big vote given Dever and the election of Negro Aldermen who ran on the Republican ticket.

Negroes Support Democrat.

In the three-cornered fight for Mayor of Baltimore held recently it is estimated that 60 per cent. of the Negro vote supported Jackson, a Democrat, who was winner in the most spectacular election ever held in the Monumental City. Hundreds of dissatisfied colored voters, who did not relish the idea of casting their ballot for a Democrat, stayed at home.

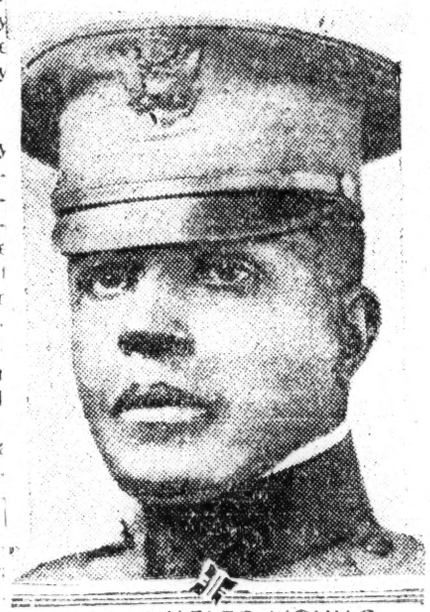
In their zeal to put over Jackson the colored voters defeated two of their own race candidates who were up for re-election for City Councilmen. For the first time in 30 years the Negro race will be without representation in the City Council.

The action of New Jersey Negro Republicans, led by Dr. Walter G. Alexander, former Assemblyman, and T. Thomas Fortune, in passing a resolution demanding that the G. O. P. give the race fuller recognition, is emblematic of the position taken generally by Negroes throughout the country.

The President was criticised for failure to name Negroes to appointive positions because of Democratic Senators' objections, for paying deference to the whims of the South and the slip-shod enforcement of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendments enfranchising the Negro and legalizing the income tax.

Judging from the Negro's belligerent frame of mind, the few recent political appointments have in no measure restored him to his erstwhile equanimity, nor does it appear that he will again soon give undivided allegiance to the party which in years past practically counted his vote long before the polls were opened.

REMEMBERED



Col CHARLES YOUNG

Soldiers—1923.

Officiers.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
JUNE 1, 1923

Funeral Cortege of Col. Young Leaving Union Station for Arlington

COL. CHARLES YOUNG.
Had Many Talents.

Army's Only Colored Colonel, 'Hero of Race,' Laid at Rest

White and Black Pay Tribute at Arlington.

Career of Col. Young Who Died in Africa, Recounted.

Col. Charles Young, U. S. A., the only colored man to attain that rank in the American Army and the last of his race to graduate from West Point, was laid to rest today in Arlington national cemetery with services participated in by the United States Army, the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Army and Navy Union, the American Legion, unaffiliated veterans of the world war and prominent civilians, both white and black.

Final tribute was paid in the massive marble amphitheater, where only three other persons have been given funeral services. They were two Confederate veterans and the unknown soldier.

All colored schools in Washington closed today out of respect to the memory of the distinguished negro and were well represented at the services in Arlington.

The body arrived at the Union station at 11:30 o'clock, completing a journey of thousands of miles from the wilds of Africa. When Col. Young died at Lagos, southern Nigeria, January 8, 1922, while on duty as military attache to the Liberian republic, his body was interred with military honors by British troops. He had been making a study of the British possession when stricken. By English law a body cannot be exhumed there within a year. Last February it was disinterred, carried by oxcart across many mountains and rivers of savage Africa to the coast of Liberia and thence taken by tramp steamer to the United States.

Honors Upon Arrival.

Shortly after it arrived in New York services sponsored by the American Legion were held at the College of the City of New York at which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker. On its way to Washington, Philadelphia joined in honoring the memory of Col. Young.

And today the capital received it to keep for all time. A large gathering of prominent colored persons took charge of the body and, escorted by a cortege of military and civilian veteran bodies, it passed over the following route to the cemetery: Union station plaza to Delaware avenue, Delaware avenue south to D street, D street west to 1st street, 1st street south to Pennsylvania avenue, west on Pennsylvania avenue to East Executive avenue, north on East Executive avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, west on Pennsylvania avenue to Mc street to Key bridge, thence to Fort Myer and Arlington cemetery.

The order of the funeral procession was as follows: Platoon of police, parade commander, Capt. Arthur C. Newman, infantry, and staff; Howard University Reserve Officers' Training Corps and band; Company A, 1st Separate Battalion, D. C. N. G. battalion, senior R. O. T. C.; High School Cadet Band; 24th Regiment High School Cadets, Cadet Lieut. Col. Carroll commanding; Chaplain O. J. W. Scott and officiating clergy, the body on caisson, Col. Young's riderless horse, honorary pallbearers, Mrs. Young and family, officers of the Army, official delegations and other friends; veteran organizations, Community Center Band, Charles Sumner Post, G. A. R., John P. Quander, commander; United Spanish War Veterans, Walter Davis, department commander; Charles Thomas Camp, L. L. Green, commander, and George Berry Camp, Lewis Jones, commander; Gen. Guy V. Henry Garrison Army and Navy Union, J. E. Ennis commander; American Legion, Walter Green Post, Baltimore, James Reese Europe Post, No. 5, and James E. Walker Post, No. 26; unaffiliated veterans of the world war, veterans in civilian attire and police reserve guard.

Placed on Catafalque.

While the 3d Cavalry Band played a dirge the casket was removed at Arlington by the body bearers, and preceded by the choir of Howard University and the clergy and followed by the honorary pallbearers and the family, was borne through the west entrance of the amphitheater around the right colonnade to the apse, where it was placed on the catafalque. The audience and choir then sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," followed by prayer offered by Col. John T. Axton, chief of chaplains, United States Army. Chaplain O. J. W. Scott then gave the obituary, and Rev. O. E. Jones followed with a psalm. The Scripture lesson was read by Chaplain William R. Scott, followed by the singing of "Deep River" by the choir. Chaplain Axton and Chaplain O. J. W. Scott spoke of "Col. Young the Soldier" and "Col. Young the Friend." On the conclusion of these addresses the choir and audience joined in the singing of "Abide With Me"; Chaplain O. J. W. Scott pronounced the benediction and the body was carried from the amphitheater, past the tomb of the unknown soldier to the grave, where supplementary services were held. Chaplain O. J. W. Scott committed the body to the ground and Rev. O. E. Jones prayed. A firing squad fired the last salute and the services closed when the last note of "taps" died away.

The following delegation, appointed by the state of Ohio, attended the ceremonies: Maj. Oscar J. W. Scott, retired, chairman; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Harry E. Davis, a member of the Ohio state legislature; President J. A. Gregg of Wilberforce University, Capt. J. E. Bush of Dayton, Capt. W. S. Thomas of Mansfield, Lieut. Thomas D. Walker of Springfield and R. A. Caldwell of Warren.

Secretary Weeks, when he learned of the death of Col. Young, is quoted as saying that "in his death the Army mourns the loss of an able and energetic officer." Negro friends here, including C. C. Johnson, manager of the colored Y. M. C. A., stated that he was "the hero of the entire colored race." He ranked in the affections of his people with Bert Williams, the comedian, and Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet, both of whom were Col. Young's warm personal friends.

Col. Young himself, his friends say, was not only a splendid disciplinarian and military student, but also was a musician, composer, poet, author and dramatist. For years the anniversary of his birth has been the occasion of nation-wide celebrations by his race.

White men who knew Col. Young while at West Point declared that dogged persistence brought him success. He was very lonesome, it was admitted because of the racial prejudices there. Reports of his having suffered physical pain at the hands of white cadets were declared false. He suffered merely from social isolation. Few classmates expected him to pass his tickets, due to weakness in mathematics, but he did. He really began to develop after his graduation as an officer, it was stated, and through skill in disseminating his knowledge of military tactics and his splendid control of colored troops on the field, he climbed from second lieutenant to colonel in twenty-eight years.

At the outbreak of the world war, Col. Young had commanded soldiers in the Philippine insurrection and with Gen. Pershing in Mexico. The entire negro race expected him to be placed in command of the 92d (negro) Division of combat troops. He expected it, but when he was called up for physical examination, was found to have had high blood pressure, and failed to get the post.

His lasting contributions to the country are a map of Haiti, the first one made, and said to have been used by the marines there, and data concerning Africa and its people, for which he was awarded the Springarn medal.

Appointed From Ohio.

He was born in Kentucky March 12, 1864, and after preliminary education at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, was appointed to the Military Academy from that state June 15, 1884. He was graduated August 31, 1889, the third and last negro to leave West Point with a commission. Two years previously Lieut. Alexander, now dead, won his lieutenancy. Lieut. Flipper, the other negro graduate, still lives, but is not in the Army.

He was appointed a first lieutenant of cavalry December 22, 1896; a captain February 2, 1901; a major August 28, 1912, and lieutenant colonel July 1, 1916. He was retired as colonel June 22, 1917, and at the close of the world war was appointed military attache to the Liberian legation.

The esteem in which the state of Ohio held Col. Young is exemplified by vide such arrangements and commit- * * as shall properly represtate of Ohio at the interment gton, thereby showing to the of Col. Charles Young the rend honor due a citizen of this ho has rendered eminent servhis country."

The following joint resolution, introduced tees * * *, was directed to make and pr authorized and spec and house of representatives the senate and the eighty-fifth general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the adjutant general of Ohio be, and hereby is authorized and directed to make and pay such arrangements and commitfor the interment of Col. Charles Young, the remains of a citizen of this state who has rendered eminent service to this country."

Soldiers—1923
Organization of.

Unprejudiced Soldier Organization Arraigns American Legion

new York Amsterdam News 2-21-23

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—(Crusader Service)—The national headquarters, World War Veterans, a soldier organization that has demonstrated its belief in the principle of Race Equality by according absolutely fair and equal treatment to all soldiers, regardless of color or creed.

"There is one ex-soldiers' organization that declares fearlessly for industrial and political freedom and the real law-abiding Americanism. We of the World War Veterans live up to our principles. Our record is clean. So no banker contributes to our welfare; no government diverts funds to our treasury. Whoever joins the American Legion gains distinct advantages—social entertainment, industrial preferment, political prestige. Whoever joins the World War Veterans sacrifices himself for an ideal. We stand firm against fascism, but hamstrung by poverty, are unable to launch a counter attack unless the progressive spirit of the nation is aroused to reinforce us.

"Are we to remain asleep while the net is spread? Shall we squirm helpless under torch and rope, machine guns and bayonets? Or shall we now with organization and education spike their guns before it is too late, and forest another Mussolini dictatorship established by force of arms in the name of 'law and order,' 'representative government' and 'one hundred per cent Americanism'—all of which interpreted invariably means unfettered freedom of the financial and industrial kings to hold the masses in silent, unresisting slavery.

"The ex-soldier carries the Fascisti gun in Italy. The reactionary hands him the same gun here. Every lover of justice and freedom must assist us with a contribution to launch an educational campaign among the ex-service men. Their eyes must be opened. The poisonous Fascisti propaganda must be counteracted. Every man and woman laying claim to the name progressive must not fail to help us crush the structure of fascism at its foundation—the sentimentalism of the ex-soldier and the gun will be dropped before it is turned on the people.

"Help us save the nation from disaster and reversion to medieval feuds. Back us in our fight for liberty, justice and progress."

"Fraternalty,

"HERBERT A. SUMAN,

"Acting National Publicity Director World War Veterans.

"By authority of

"JACK BRADON,

'ional President, W. W. V."

OFFICERS RESERVE CORPS IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery Advertiser

Selma, Ala., Jan. —1923.

Editor The Advertiser:

I have been assigned by the War Department to station in Selma, Alabama, with offices in the Federal building, and my duties are to look after and build up the reserve corps in the southern half of the State of Alabama, including Montgomery.

The reserve corps idea, promulgated in our national defense act passed by Congress in June, 1920, is one of the important elements in our national military policy. It is a well-drawn up idea to give the country a second line of defense, to amplif that given by the national guard a regular army, and is so constituted by tho men who sa wservice in the world war a... received their extensive military training at great expense to the government, that it gives the country a maximum degree of defense at a minimum outlay of funds. In short, it is intended to capitalize our national assets—the trained man of the past war—in the event of another war in the next few years. 1/14/23

Any commissioned officer of the world war may receive a commission in the officers reserve corps in the highest grade he held during the war, and in the same branch of service, by simply filling in the required application blanks. There is no expense attached to it, no strings, and the officer, once enrolled, is not subject to call for petty strikes, riots, or other internal disorders, that being a function of the national guard and regular army. He does not have to give up his business or leave it in any way in peace times. He is only subject to call when Congress declares a national emergency exists, in which case the patriotic citizen, especially those of military age, will answer the call anyway. By enrolling in the reserve corps the world war man simply places himself in line to take up his duties where he laid them down when the armistice was signed in 1918, and he thus avoids all the rigors and time required to pass through another training camp; he also selects his own branch of service, the unit he wishes to serve with—perhaps from his own home town or state, and puts himself on the preferred list, which he could not do when he entered the last war.

The period of enrollment is for five years and he reserves the right to tender his resignation at any time during peace times if his business or family affiliations are such as to place him in a position where he could not leave in the event of war. Promotion accrues even in peace times even while the reserve officer serves on the inactive list, under certain rules and regulations prescribed by the War Department.

The sams provisions apply to the men who served in the enlisted grades, except that they are enrolled for a period of three years, and in addition, they may at any time after enrollment apply to take an examination the satisfactory completion of which entitles them to promotion to a commissioned grade of lieutenant. Many young men may thus put themselves in line for the commissioned grades which they perhaps did not have an opportunity to secure during the war.

The movement has so many merits that already over 76,000 former officers of the world war are already enrolled, including such prominent figures in our public life as Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., assistant secretary of the navy, Congressman Royal C. Johnson, of South Dakota, Major General John F. O'Ryan, of New York, and many others. Montgomery already boasts of some 67 officers in the reserve corps and many more are eligible to enroll. Prominent among the reserve corps members in the State are the attorney general, the adjutant general, Colonel Allen Crenshaw, of Andalusia: Colonel Sewell and Colonel Obear, of Birmingham; Colonel Finnell, of Tuscaloosa; Majors Jackson and Rathborne, of Montgomery, and about 500 others within the State.

You might state that I have been assigned by the War Department to look after this work in this area, and will be glad to answer inquiries by mail or telephone, or would be glad to call personally upon any person who would like to know more of this great patriotic duty of every world war veteran, and will be glad to assist anyone in making up their application if they are interested.

I am enclosing a circular letter put out by Colonel Sewell, of Birmingham, Ala., on the subject, and a little insight on its purposes and extent may be gleaned from his letter. It is a very sensible appeal to the patriotic world war veteran.

F. C. HECOX.
Major United States Army.

(The foregoing letter was written for the information of The Advertiser and not for publication, as a letter; but it covers the subject so aptly that we nevertheless print it.—Editor.)

Renew Fight To Open American Legion Door In South To Race Vets

The New York Age

The Col. Chas. Young Post American Legion, has renewed its effort to secure a removal of the bars that prevent Negro veterans from acquiring membership in the Legion in southern states. Resolutions presented to the New York County, American Legion, at its meeting on Auugst 15 at Hotel Valdorf-Astoria were adopted and will go to the state body for its approval and forwarding to the national assemblage. 8-25-23

Similar resolutions were sent to the 1st annual national meeting at New Orleans but no action was taken. The state convention is to be held at Saratoga Springs on September 13, and Dr. J. V. Boutte of the Col Charles Young Post was elected as an alternate delegate from the county organization.

The local Post sent three delegates to the county gathering, Vice Commander William Service Bell, Dr. M. J. Boutte and Mr. Shepherd. The alternates were Drs. Hudson, Alexander and Mr. Cummines.

Negro Legion Posts Are Invited To Co-operate With Better Legion Committee

St. Louis Argus

The various Negro Posts of the American Legion have been invited to co-operate with the Better Legion Committee which is planning to elect such officers at the next State Convention who will use and follow business like methods in handling the legion affairs of Mo. Such action is found necessary after admission of a deficit of more than fifteen thousand dollars. It is further alleged that the National does have not been paid by the State officials to National Headquarters of the American Legion. The next State Convention

COLORED TRAINING CAMP HINGES ON FORTY APPLICANTS

Less Than Ten Have So Far Applied At Third Area Office for Citizens' Military Training

QUOTA IS FIFTY

Next Friday Last Day Upon Which Applications Will Be Received

The Afro Baltimore 3-10-23

Unless forty applications for the colored citizens' training camp are received soon, the War Department will abandon the project.

Last week the Department in Washington informed the Afro that if 50 applications were received at the Third Corps headquarters at 501 St. Paul Street before May 26, a separate unit would be established for colored youths, who desired to take advantage of the training offered by the government.

Wednesday the Corps office informed the Afro that less than 10 applications had been received. Methodist Episcopal Ministers on the Eastern Shore, J. H. Blake of Trappe, Md., among others are said to have endorsed the training camp project, and may result in a number of applicants from that section.

Not only Maryland youths, but young men from all sections are eligible providing [illegible] in time. 5-18-23.

Fifth Annual Convention Kansas Department, The American Legion

Hays, Sept. 10, and 11, 1923.

RESOLUTION NO. 12.

WHEREAS, it is contrary to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States and of The American Legion that any discrimination should be made by The American Legion or any of the State Departments against the organization of Colored Posts of The American Legion where proper application has been made

BE IT RESOLVED, That this body in Convention assembled go on record as considering any such discrimination as unbecoming of The American Legion, detrimental to its best interests and not in spirit with the purpose of this organization, and that it is the sense of this body that if any State Department of The American Legion refuses Charters to bodies of honorably discharged ex-service men that some provision should be made by the National American Legion by Constitutional amendments or otherwise, whereby these men may be granted Charters direct from the National American Legion or become members at large, of the American Legion, if the National body of this Organization deems it impossible or inadvisable to compel such State Departments to issue a Charter to such applicants. 9-28-23

Submitted by ARTHUR GOSSETT POST, 273, of Wichita, Kansas,

H. G. Duke, Commander,

B. H. Neely, Adjutant.

Approved; Signature— Jay W. Scovel, Secretary.

(Carried

W. L. Hutcherson, Vice Chairman National Steering Com., Rep. Kans.

The question has been often asked, what does the Legion mean to the Colored man? This Resolution, which has been passed by 12 States, is the answer. Kansas IS IN that number.

HOWARD BOYS ONLY COLORED OUTFIT IN CAMP

Afro Reporter On Visit To Camp Meade Runs Into Sham Battle

7-27-23

BOYS REGRET TO LEAVE

Whole Outfit Sorry for Break-Up Which Came Yesterday

(Because 50 men did not volunteer for the Citizens' Training Camp, the Howard University R. O. T. C. is the only colored unit at Camp Meade. The Howard boys are getting all that local men missed by not applying for this outing under Government auspices.)

Twenty two students of Howard University members of the Reserve Officer's Training Corps had the time of their lives last week, at Camp Meade.

Eight receive commissions as 2nd lieutenants in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

There were thousands of our boys trained for service overseas during the World War college boys wre equipping themselves to serve as officers in the U. S. Army.

A reporter of the "AFRO-AMERICAN" visited the camp on Thursday where he was welcomed with all the hospitality known to soldier principles by the officers.

The company had set out early in the morning for a point seven miles from the main camp barracks where they maneuvered and skirmished all day.

After becoming acquainted with the camp cook, J. P. Montague, chef at the university and Dorcy Rhodes, Band Master, the reporter sat down to a wholesome meal of boiled ham, fried potatoes, pickled beets, lemonade and cake. The sleeping quarters at the barracks were large and airy, and the company, which was known as No. 8, held the reputation of maintaining the most efficient kitchen at the camp.

The corps was commanded by Col. C. E. Howard, of the University assisted by Capt. Roscoe C. Clayton, Capt. of infantry, O. R. C. T. and Capt. Orestus J. Kincaid, Asst. Professor of Science and Tactics, at Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

Nine Expert Marksmen

Nine of the students have qualified for expert marksmen, and the entire company has made a splendid record maneuvering and the officers are very much pleased with their conduct in skirmishes and in sham battles. At the termination of the camp on July 25, eight of the men were comissioned Second Lieutenants of the Officers Reserve Corps, having completed four years military training at Howard University, the only colored college having a senior unit from which reserve officers are appointed.

Some of the boys expressed regret that the campaign period was coming to a close. While in camp they receive seventy cents per day, food and clothing from the Government and are paid nine dollars per month during the entire training period.

The reporter arrived at Camp Meade at noon and was told that it was doubtful if he could reach the manuever grounds until late in the afternoon, but an army truck bound that way was hailed and after riding nearly seven miles over rough dusty roads, the camp grounds was reached. There was not a soldier in sight but firing could be heard all through the forest, which turned out to be the colored boys engaged in a battle with another unit.

Tents Pitched

Later in the day the company filed in and at once proceeded to "throw up the doggies" as the field tent are known, and in surprisingly short time the vacant field took on the aspect of a real war-time manuever camp. Rifles were stacked in regulation rows, equipment laid out for inspection and the men washed and ready for supper. Baltimore, Md

When the "chow wagon" rolled up there was a grand rush in it's general direction and the boys were served with beans, potatoes, bread, tomatoes, ice cream and lemonade. In the course of the skirmishing and "battling" a distance of about eighteen miles had been covered, and it was a tired looking bunch of reserve officers that marched into the camp. 7-27-23

Presonnel Of The Corps

Col C. E. Howard Commander
Capt. R. C. Clayton, Asst. Instructor
Capt. O. J. Kincaid, Asst. Instructor
Sergt. D. Rhodes, Mess Serg.

J. P. Montague	Willie A. Jones
L. R. Ferrebee, chefs	Howard P. Kennedy
Herald A. Allen	Samuel C. McKinney
Wm. H. Bowers	Alonzo L. Saunders
Wm. B. Edelen	Wm. E. Shortridge
John W. Edwards	Emmett W. Sims
Don V. Estill	August C. Terrance
Harold L. W. Gray	Ashley O. Thomas
Welford H. Jackson	John D. Wesson
Charles A. Ross	

Juniors

George W. Jacobs	Charles C. F. Wood
	Russel W. White

Sophomores

Edward P. Lovett	Judson B. Powell

Those Commissioned

The following men were commissioned 2nd Lieutenants.

H. L. W. Gray	E. W. Sims
Willie A. Jones	A. O. Thomas
A. L. Saunders	C. F. E. Wood
W. E. Shortridge	W. W. Russell

Marksmen

W. H. Bowers	E. P. Lovett
J. W. Edwards	W. E. Shortridge
D. V. Estill	E. C. Terrance
W. H. Jackson	J. D. Wesson
W. A. Jones	

Few Apply For Summer Camp

May Abandon Plan for Colored Unit in 3rd Corps Area Unless 40 Apply This Week

Unless the mails bring in more than 40 new applicants before May 25th, the hope of a colored unit in the Citizens' Military Training Camp of the 3rd Corps Area will go glimmering. 5/25/23

Up to the present few colored men have made application and Major Erck told the AFRO-AMERICAN that the plan to form a colored unit may have to be abandoned this year. The Major added that, although the Department had sent out numerous announcements and had had the cooperation of such leaders as Principal Moton of Tuskegee, the colored men have not applied.

If, however, enough men do not apply, efforts will be made to establish a separate camp next year somewhere in the center of the Area and make a larger effort to enlist the interest of the colored men.

The Citizens' Military Training Camp is a part of the Army's program to keep a large civilian army trained for such service as may be needed. It offers free a wonderful opportunity for men between the ages of 17 to 24 to get a month's intensive military training as well as spend a beneficial vacation.

Such men would be, because of this training, on a preferred list and it would also enhance their value in many pursuits.

Soldiers—1923.
Regiments; Regular Army.

24th

Afro-American
1-6-23

Infantry Will Not Be Moved From Fort Benning, By War Department

Baltimore Md.

Washington, D. C., January 4.—The 24th Infantry, which was disarmed and otherwise subjected to indignities at Fort Benning, Ga., recently will not be transferred to some other post in the North, the War Department told the AFRO-AMERICAN today.

The statement of Adjutant General Davis reads:

"The recent transfer of the 24th Infantry was a necessary incident in the reduction of the Army as prescribed by Congress and was directed only after careful consideration of the many problems involving the most economical utilization of existing facilities for supply, shelter and training for the entire army within the limit of funds available. It is, therefore, regretted that your suggestion to transfer them to another post cannot receive favorable consideration."

THE 24TH INFANTRY

negro World
New York
2-24-23

So much has been said and written about the Twenty-fourth Infantry since it has been stationed in Fort Benning, Ga., where it was ordered by the War Department, that I deem it my duty towards the race, my regiment and commanders to say a few words through your columns to refute the many erroneous and absurd things that have been said and written which have been instrumental in conveying to the public and especially to my race a false impression of our status in Georgia. The War Department issued the orders that sent us to Georgia. Whether we liked it or not—it's not for us to say—our duty was to obey only.

Soldiers, I mean real soldiers, do not criticize orders. The 24th Infantry has not uttered a word of criticism of the War Department's decision. Some scalawag may have voiced his opinion, but he is only a small percentage in this regiment of disciplined soldiers. During my 23 years as a soldier I have been stationed at many posts, viz., Madison Barracks, New York; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Presidio of San Francisco, California; Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and foreign service in Cuba and the Philippine Islands and other minor posts. Prejudice and difficulties existed in the communities adjacent to the above posts, so why expect different from the communities adjacent to Fort Benning, Ga.? We outlived it. They hated to see us come, and they hated to see us go.

The article written by Rev. Mr. Byrd and published in the Cleveland Gazette was absolutely without foundation. The reverend has been misinformed. So I take this liberty to try to undo the injustice that has been done my regiment, commanders and all concerned.

We are indebted to our educated race leaders for efforts put forth in our interest. We are American soldiers and you are Americans; therefore, we are yours. We are now in Georgia, and have got to work our own salvation out ourselves just the same as we have had to work it out at other places where we have been stationed. Wherever colored soldiers have been ordered the populace did not want them there but whenever they were ordered away the War Department has invariably been flooded with letters and petitions urging that the order be revoked. This shows that the 24th Infantry will eventually work its way into the hearts and confidence of her Georgia neighbors.

Someone has spoken about the disarming of the regiment. Why delve into this? I am sure you know nothing of the War Department's policy or plans, or the orders of the commanders here. We are not disgraced by any means as some people have said. The United States does not have disgraced soldiers in the service. Our duties here are just as honorable as any other soldier's in this camp or elsewhere. A soldier's duty is to obey orders. If we are ordered to dig ditches and carry the order out it is just as honorable as if ordered on the firing line and carrying the order out. Whenever a soldier becomes disgraced as you call it, or his conduct and habits are such as to render him unfit for the service, he is dishonorably discharged by orders, so by this you may note that we have not been disgraced nor dishonored; in fact, it is the reverse. We should feel proud of being a member of one of the most important posts in the country.

Let's wake up and be men. Don't expect every day to be smooth and peaceful. When we come in contact with other people don't expect to be idolized. Stand up, have courage and contend for that which is right. We should not expect any more. Don't expect to receive any more consideration than is due you. Don't go around with a chip on your shoulder thinking the world is against you, because friends whom you least expect are working for your interest. Once there were three men in jail. Late one night a mob came after two of them. The third man recognized one in the mob and greeted him by calling his name. So they took him along also. His tongue cost him his life. So, friends, since we are here in Georgia, why not leave us alone. The 24th Infantry is not being molested. Everybody is trying to extend a helping hand to us. The light is getting brighter and brighter each day. We are here to make another record for ourselves. Our being here will add another page to the history of the Negro race. You must help us to stay here in peace and harmony by talking about and lauding the good deeds we do.

By the help of the Almighty we are going to make good. So, comrades, watch and wait and take the chip off your shoulders.

C. W. GREENE.
Sergeant, 24th Infantry.

Negro Battalion Breaks World's Rifle Fire Record

Douglass, Ariz., July 5—A world's record in rifle fire was made by the first battalion of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, stationed at Camp Harry J. Jones in the course of target work completed Thursday, according to Major Marry J. Castles, commander of the post, who personally supervised the work on the range. Every man in the three rifle companies of the battalion, numbering about 320 qualified as marksman or better, which, so far as records available at the post here show, has never been equaled before in the history of the United States Army.

Corporal Jesse J. Williams of B Company made the highest record of the battalion, which is also the highest in the regiment, making a score of 321 out of a possible 350. B Company made the highest average, running up a mark of over 291, its ranks numbering forty-nine expert riflemen, the highest grade attainable, and twenty-nine sharp-shooters.

The average for the entire battalion, according to Major Castles, will run between 285 and 290, which is well above the sharp-shooter mark of 275.

Gallant Twenty-Fifth

Washington Eagle

Infantry Leads Them

The Utica

Rifle Records.

Army and Navy Journal Pays Tribute to Ability.

Washington Tribune

Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, U. S. A., commanding the 8th Corps Area, in a recent official report covering the season of small arms practice for 1922, announces an unusual record in marksmanship made by the 25th Infantry. This regiment is under command of Col. A. J. Macnab, Jr., who had charge of the rifle instruction of the A. E. F.

3/11/23

The report shows that the 25th Infantry led all regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and all separate squadrons and machine gun battalions in 1922 in the 8th Corps Area in machine guns, pistol (dismounted course only), automatic rifle and rifle. In its 100 per cent. machine gun qualification it was tied by the 23d and 24th Infantry, the 2d Machine Gun Squadron and the 1st Battalion of the 38th Infantry.

Wash. D.C.

In Stokes mortar an insufficient number of men qualified in the 25th Infantry in the preliminary course to warrant firing record. No men qualified.

The 23rd Infantry led in Stokes mortar with 100 per cent., the 9th Infantry in 37-mm. gun with 82.35 per cent., and the 5th Cavalry took honors in the mounted pistol course, qualifying 99.5 per cent.

The 1922 qualifications made by the 25th Infantry follow:

Machine gun	100 per cent.
Rifle	96.1 per cent.
Pistol (dismounted)	68.6 per cent.
Automatic rifle	44.8 per cent.

Rifle Qualifications.

So far as is known by Capt. J. W. Bollenbeck, to whom the Army and Navy Journal is indebted for the report, the percent. of qualifications made by the 25th Infantry is the highest ever obtained by any regiment in the service. It also is interesting to note that the 10th Cavalry, which scored the second highest per cent. qualifications, was assisted by a coaching staff from the 25th Infantry. The cavalrymen actually made a higher record than the infantrymen, but suffered a decrease in the supplementary season.

3-17-23

Company M qualified 100 per cent. experts with the machine gun. It was commanded by by 1st Lieut. John O. Hyatt. Capts. C. C. Brown and C. W. Penn commanded Co. D and H. Two rifle and three battalion headquarters compapies qualified 100 per cent. with the rifle.

Washington D.C.

The regiment fired 838 men, of whom 33 failed to qualify. The lowest per cent. qualified was 90.41. 1st Sergt Crowell, Co. L, with 319, made regimental high score.

Rifle qualifications made in the corps area in 1922 were the following:

	Per Cent.
25th Infantry	96.1
10th Cavalry	94.09
23d Infantry	92.23
17th Infantry	89.6
24th Infantry	89.
1st Infantry	86.7
9th Infantry	84.62
5th Cavalry	77.98
4th Cavalry	76.9
8th Cavalry	76.81
20th Infantry	75.44
2d Engineers	67.38
1st Cavalry	57.57
8th Engineers	45.12
M. T. Squadron	44.79

BEATS 1ST. AT DRILL 2ND. PLATOON M. N. G.

Afro-American
Baltimore
Maryland

Winning Group Then Burns Vanquished In Effigy and Fires Salute Over the "Grave"

Aug. 31-1923

In a competitive drill before Col. Orvil P. Townsend, senior inspector and instructor for the state last Friday the 2nd platoon of the First Separate Company M. N. G. won over the first. Lt. Harry Dorsey commanded the winning platoon.

The drill took place on Sanders Range near Glenburnie, during the annual encampment. General M. A. Reckord inspected the Company on Thursday and was favorably impressed. Governor Ritchie was unable to be present.

Following a hard week on the target range, three of Captain Creigler's men qualified as marksmen breaking 240 targets out of a possible 350. They were Sgt. Otha T. Spriggs 243. First Class Private Herbert C. Moulton, 244 and Privates Otis W. Morgan, 252.

The second Platoon celebrated its victory in the drill by burning platoon number one in effigy with a funeral oration by Sgt. Thomas H. Richardson. The "undertaker" was Field Sgt. George Allen. Taps were sounded and a salute was fired over the "grave".

Rev. W. W. Walker in charge of the "Y" was popular with the men, who broke camp and returned to the city Sunday.

COL. LITTLE AND MEN OF 369TH IN WELCOME TO GENERAL GOURAUD

Famous French Warrior Commanded Division in Which 15th N. Y. Served in France.

When Gen. Henri Joseph Eugene Goruard, the great French warrior who commanded the Rainbow Division of American troops in France during the World War, and who was known as "The Lion of the Argonne," reached America on Sunday, July 1, his first hearing of the inspiring French war tune, the immortal "Marseillaise," was from the instruments of the band of the 369 Infantry, representing its predecessor, the Old 15th New York," which as the 369th A. E. F., under Col. "Bill" Hayward, was also under command of Gen Gouraud, winning for itself the affectionate appellation, "The Hellfighters."

Lieut. F. Eugene Mikell, who was bandmaster of the Old 15th band under the late Lieut James Reese Europe, and served with that organization in France, is now director of the new 369th musical organization.

Col. Arthur Little, commanding the 369th, served as a major under Colonel Hayward with the Old 15th, and while in France some months since, Col. Little had been personally honored by the great French general. Last Thursday, while the SS. France, bearing the doughty warrior, who left his right arm at the Dardanelles in the Galipolis campaign, sent a radio to Col. Little, telling of his impending arrival and declaring that he looked forward with pleasure "to meeting you and all my old friends of the Fifteenth."

When the SS. France docked at the pier foot of 15th street, Col. Little, as a guest of the Rainbow Division Committee, hosts to Gen. Gouraud, was one of the welcoming group, and the band of the 369th Infantry, under Lieut. Mikell, was the only military musical organization present. About 200 colored citizens, formerly attached to the Old 15th New York, were present to add their welcome to their former commanding general.

The French hero was escorted from the pier to the Pennsylvania station where he took train for Southampton. He will be in this country for six weeks.

BATTALION OF 25th INF. BREAKS WORLD'S RIFLE RECORD. ESTABLISH WONDERFUL NEW MARK

320 Men Qualify. Search of United States Army Records Reveals Feat Surpasses All Previously Made Scores.

DOUGLASS, ARIZ., July 17 — The first battallion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry U. S. A., stationed at Camp Harry J. Jones in the course of target work finished last Thursday afternoon established a world's record never before approached in rifle fire is the report from Major Harry J. Castles, commander of the post, who personally supervised the work on the range.

The records show that every man of the battallion numbering 320 men qualified as a marksman or sharpshooter. This achievement never before approached in the history of the U. S. Ware Department, and it constitutes what is ascertained to be a world's record

Not content with this feat, men hung up other startling records.

Corporal Jesse J. Williams of B Company, made the highest record of the battallion, which is also the highest in the regiment, making a score of 321 out of a possible 350. B Company made the highest average, running up a mark of over 291, its ranks numbering forty-nine expert riflemen, the highest grade attainable, and twenty-nine sharpshooters.

The average of the entire battallion according to Major Castles, will run between 285 and 290, which is well above the sharp-shooter mark of 275.

Colored Men Not Enlisting Anymore

NASHVILLE, TENN. Oct. 18.—(By A. N. P.)—An order has been received by the local U. S. Recruiting office to obtain as many enlistments of colored men for the Army as possible. The enlistments of colored men in this section has been small and slow since the close of the war. Local colored men say that the response to the call will not be very enthusiastic at this time.

ALL HAIL, GENERAL GOURAUD!

The colored citizens of New York are going to get the opportunity not only of a lifetime, but of a century, to show their thanks and gratitude to France on next Monday afternoon. "The Lion of France," General Gouraud, under whom the "Old Fifteenth" served so gloriously during the World War, will on that afternoon be the guest of "The Famous Fifteenth" at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Colonel Little is deserving of great credit in breaking through the red tape and worse of the officials of the Rainbow Division, whose guest he is in this country, and securing the presence of the great French soldier.

While the grizzled maimed warrior is the "Lion of France," he is the "Idol of the Black Soldier" and his kinsmen the world over. The Fifteenth Regiment was destined to be a stevedore regiment by the rule of the American color line when it reached the grand European republic But General Gouraud was the commander of the Black Colonials of France. General Gouraud asked for and accepted the Black doughboys from America. Immediately they were transferred to the Tricolor's Division and became French soldiers, not as a stevedore, but as a combat unit.

The rest needs no telling. What great French soldiers, what great World War soldiers the Harlem doughboys made! What imperishable glory they achieved for their race throughout the world! What valiant and vital service they rendered the cause of the Allies! What a bulwark they were in the defense of civilization! They stood at Thann, on the road to Berlin, the foremost in the front line of offense, where Germany hoisted the white flag and the armistice was signed. France has just now banished the monster of American colorphobia from her shores.

It is this France that the colored citizens of this republic must honor in General Gouraud on next Monday. It is this service to the African abroad, to civilization and democracy, the Lion of France means to black America. It is this idol of the black world all New York must cheer next Monday. All hail General Gouraud!

Soldiers — 1923
Rehabilitation of Disabled.

DEDICATION EXERCISES OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

Baltimore Herald
2-7-23

Tuskegee To Be Scene Of Impressive Ceremony As $2,500,000 Hospital Is Opened For Wounded Veterans

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 1.—The new government hospital for Negro veterans of the World War, located near Tuskegee Institute, will be dedciated Monday afternoon, February 12, midst impressive and formal ceremonies, with prominent dignitaries from every section of the country in attendance.

The dedication will be held in the historic chapel, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edward Clifford will preside. Among the prominent speakers on this occasion will be the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, the Hon. William W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama, and Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Cost $2,500,000

The hospital has been erected at a cost of $2,500,000 and comprises 27 permanent buildings, situated on a beautiful tract of 464 acres, adjoining the campus of Tuskegee Institute. It will provide the accommodation for 600 patients, representing a larger bed capacity than any of the 19 hospitals being erected by the government, with the exception of those located in New York City and in Milwaukee, which have a bed capacity of 612. The hospital at Tuskegee is a magnificent institution, providing every possible modern convenience and facility for the care and cure of disabled Negro veterans.

NEGRO VETS GET HOSPITAL

The Daily News
2-13-23

Institution at Tuskegee, Ala., Due to Be Completed This Month.

The new United States veterans' hospital for colored men, the finest of its kind in the world, is rapidly nearing completion at Tuskegee, Ala.; it was announced to-day by Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the veterans' bureau, through the local branch here. The work is being done by the United States treasury department, which has reported that the hospital should be completed between Feb. 10 and Feb. 25.

The plans call for a capacity of approximately 600 beds—302 for tuberculosis patients and 294 for neuropsychiatric cases. The treasury allotted $2,2'0,000 for the construction of the hospital.

DR. CROSSLAND MAKES SURVEY

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

Training For Ex-service Men A Success

3-1-23

Washington, D. C. Feb. 27—Dr. J. R. A Crossland, Technical Assistant, U. S. Veteran's Bureau, Washington, has just returned from one of the most intensive surveys among Negro institutions of learning ever undertaken by a government representative looking after the interest of colored ex-servic men. During this trip the doctor visited approximately twenty institutions giving vocational training to colored ex-service men in a great variety of trades and professions.

Dr. Crossland is the only high colored official in the Veterans Bureau and upon his shoulders rests the responsibility for looking after the housing facilities, training, training equipment, and traning personnell for the colored trainees. The doctor meets these responsibilities untiringly and unflinchingly and his recommendations are received with the greatest consideration by the Bureau officials. There is no work that has so elicited the sympathy of the doctor as the mained and crippled condition of hundreds of the colored ex-service men, whom he found throughout the districts.

In an interview with Dr. Crossland some highly interesting information pertaining to the conditions surrounding the men who are receiving benefits under the Veterans Bureau was gathered.

The Technical Assistant gave a clear picture of the handicaps that the men are facing in reconstruction that more than parallel and surpass conditions attendant upon the induction of these same men into the A. E. F.

On his swing Southward it was learned that the men are anxious and eager to succeed in their respective training objects and were doing everything possible to prepare themselves for the hardships that would face them when the training program has been completed. In spite of the optimism and enthusiasm of the maimed veterans there are many incidents that make their training opportunities difficult. Yet the trainees are making desperate efforts to get exactly what is intended for them under the rules and regulations of the Bureau.

COOLIDGE PRAISES VETERANS AT DEDICATION

United Press Leased Wire
Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 22

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 22—America stands committed to the principle of the right to individual freedom made forever plain and clear by Abraham Lincoln, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge said last Monday in an address dedicating the $2,-000,000 Government hospital for Negro veterans of the World War.

"In the less than seventy years has the Negroes in America have been in the enjoyment of freedom they have made marvelous progress" said the Vice-President. "That progress is shown most of all in the honest, industrious way in which the great body of their people have performed the plain, everyday duties of life. 2-24-23

"When the call came in time of war they were ready and desirous to enlist than they were to evade any service for their country. In spite of every deception or temptation to which public enemies artfully subjected them. They exhibited a loyalty and devotion to the cause of America which was unsurpassed. Nearly four hundred thousand of them went into military service."

The total casuality of Negro troops,, he said was approximately 103 officers and 4,543 enlisted men, of whom six officers and twenty enlisted men were killed in action. Fourteen Negro officers and forty-three enlisted men received the distinguished service cross, he added. The Negroes' record at home and abroad during the war won them the everlasting gratitude of the American people, he said. "They have justified the faith of Abraham Lincoln."

At the hospital, which is well equipped, World War Negro veterans will receive care and treatment for all classes of physical infirmities or injuries incident to their service at home or abroad.

The hospital will accommodate 600 patients. Sir Robert H. Stanley is in charge. It is proposed later to supplant the white personnel with Negro personnel, excepting the medical staff.

PROTEST TO HARDING OVER NEGRO DOCTOR

3/25/23

Governor Brandon and General Steiner Wire Relative to Hospital

Montgomery Advertiser

Governor William W. Brandon, in a telegram dispatched Saturday to President Warren G. Harding, at St. Augustine, Fla., registered his protest against the reported plan to replace with negroes, the white officers and doctors at the government hospital for negro soldiers at Tuskegee. Governor Brandon said it had been reported to him that such a change is contemplated, and stated to the President that he advises against it. Mont., Ala.

A vigorous protest was also filed by wire, by General Robert E. Steiner, in telegrams to General F. T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau at Washington, and Colonel Edward Clifford, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In his message to General Hines, General Steiner stated he understood an effort is being made to change the white officer personnel at the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee and send a negro officer personnel. In voicing his protest against such a change, General Steiner said that when this hospital was located the promise was given that it would be controlled and officered by white personnel. The closing sentence of his telegram, carries this statement from General Steiner who is Commander of the Alabama Department, American Legion:, "Speaking for the ex-service men who tried to do their full duty in the World War, the proposed change will be a colossal mistake." The telegram to Colonel Clifford presented General Steiner's protest in language equally as emphatic. Notice of his action was transmitted by General Steiner to Judge Ed Laslie of Tuskegee.

General Steiner stated in his opinion, the nurses and orderlies in the hospital should be negroes, inasmuch as the patients at the hospital under treatment are negroes. He is unalterably opposed to the change which it is reported is proposed in the officer personnel.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
FEBRUARY 13, 1923

DEDICATE FEDERAL HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO VETERANS OF WAR

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 12.—On a spot made memorable by the life and works of Booker T. Washington, the Government of the United States today formally dedicated here to the service of its heroic sons, a rehabilitation hospital costing $2,000,000, an institution second to none in the country in point of plant and equipment.

World war negro veterans will receive care and treatment for all classes of physical infirmities, injuries incident to their service at home or abroad.

Soldiers — 1923
Riots.

President Hardin Gives Clemency to Members of 24th Who Participated in Race Riot of 1917. Sentences of Ten Others Were Commuted to Life Imprisonment by Ex-President Wilson.

The Dallas Express - Dallas, Texas
2-24-23

Washington, Feb 22.—Although official records are unavailable to press agents, it was given out at the War Department that commutation of sentences imposed by court martial in the Houston, Texas, race riot case of August 23, 1917, has been granted to 20 or more men now serving sentences of life imprisonment at Leavenworth, Kan. It was reported here that no demonstration was shown by the prisoners when the good news was received. Nor has any official comment been obtained by reporters.

In eleven cases, it is alleged, life sentences had been commuted to 20 years and the residue of prisoners have their sentences reduced from 15 to 10 years.

The action was taken, it was explained, after a review of applications for clemency. Colonel J. A Hull, acting judge advocate general, personally reviewed each of the cases, and his recommendations were approved by Assistant Secretary Wainwright. By coincidence it was Colonel Hull who acted as judge advocate of the court which originally heard the case and handed down the convictions which were reviewed again by Colonel Hull as the acting chief law officer of the army.

An unofficial and incomplete list of those receiving commutations from life to 20-year sentences follows:

Ben Tillmen, Isaac A. Deyo, Ruben Baxter, John Geter, James E. Woodruff William Burnette, James Mitchell, John H. Gould, Gerald Dickson, Hezekiah C. Turner and Douglas T. Boldon

Tom Bass, Eddie Maxwell, Doyle Lindsay and Samuel O. Riddle received commutations reducing their terms of imprisonment from 15 to 10 years.

Constant readers recalling the war and its horrors will remember the deplorable plight of those who took part in the race riot of Houston on August 23, 1917. At least Houston citizens will always be able to refer to that fatal riot night. Members of the 24th Infantry and the Houston police had trouble at the offset over the alleged insult and arrest of Colored women friends of the troopers. This was aggravated by an order issued simultaneously by the Houston police that the soldiers must be referred to by the police as Colored troops instead of "Negro trrops." What exactly occurred during the intervening time of the shooting affray and the arrest of the women has not been explicitly learned.

The Riot.

Anyhow, it was reported that shortly after dark on the night of the 23rd, the troops raided their own ammunition tent and marched out of camp, 150 strong, led by non-commissioned officers. The fatal march headed down Washington avenue towards Houston by the San Felipe route, and through the Colored section. Just how the shooting began is conflicting as reported. Guns roared for hours, and when the smoke had cleared away there lay 17 dead and 16 wounded. Mounted police from the station house were sent to the scene, but most of them were killed.

Dragged from Hiding.

The following day the deputy sheriffs searched every nook and corner of the surrounded area, dragging the riding soldiers from under houses, in the ball park, in closets and other places where they had taken refuge. Several bodies were found. Just how many were killed Houstonians never knew, as rumors concerning the number varied greatly, and official reports were never considered very complete.

The troops were ordered removed from Houston immediately. They were later tried by court martial at Camp Travis, 66 of them being convicted. Thirteen of them were hanged and the remainder given prison sentences

Ten were commuted to life sentence by President Wilson, three died, and Warren Lindsay, under-ten-year sentence, was paroled De-

Houston, (Texas)

cember 4, 1922.

Martial law was declared late in the night.

The life-term negro convicts who participated in the raid in Houston in 1917 have had their sentences commuted, and before very long will be pardoned, have their military records corrected and pensioned as heroes.

Houston Post-Dispatch Tex
2-24-23

HOUSTON and the 24th INF.

Pittsburg American
2-23-23

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This week the Pittsburgh American resumes the story of the Houston Riot. Last week's introduction caused quite a stir. On the whole it was well received. However, one reader made the charge that these articles were prepared by the American, claiming that there was no way for such matter to get out of Leavenworth prison. But it did get out. These articles are a bona fide account of the riot written by one who was in it and is now serving a 20 year sentence because he was in it.

Pittsburgh Pa.

(Continued from last week)

Captain Shekeyian testified that he knew there was not a jury in Texas that would convict Sparks for assaulting Baltimore. This policeman was afterwards freed by a jury in less than five minutes on the charge of killing a Negro boy in a crap game.

The news that Baltimore was killed served to intensify the feeling in camp for some time. Baltimore was brought back to the camp by Captain Shekeyian and an explanation was made to all the companies at retreat that Sparks was suspended and would be tried. After the explanation the feeling died down and [illegible] became quiet. Reports were broadcasted that the Baltimore incident caused the riot, also, that it was a premeditated affair. Were the white people of Houston ready for such an affair? I quote a Texas citizen who claimed to be a grandson of Samuel Houston. This man said that he had been sent as a counsel by a colored association in the North to defend the 24th Infantry. He made this statement to the body of men to be tried at the first trial, in company with Major Harry S. Grier, the counsel appointed by the War Department, and Capt. Shekeyian. Among other things, this man, Samuel Houston by name, said, "I know that you Negroes were not given a square deal in Houston. It was not the fault of you fellows that this thing happend. I was in Houston a few days before this trouble and asked several citizens how they were getting along with the Negro soldiers. They said, "We are getting along fine but we have our shot guns loaded and ready." This statement was made before the counsel for defense and Capt. Shekeyian, but no mention was made of it at the trial. Just why Capt. Shekeyian was with the counsel is unexplained. The counsel had told the men before this that Capt. Shekeyian would assist him in the defense. He was, therefore, allowed to question the men as the counsel. He told Corporal Baltimore that he knew the men were excited and that he would do all he could for them. The men were to sign a paper that they did not want a civilian counsel. Half the men signed the paper with Major Grier and half with Capt. Shekeyian. This captain made an unsuccessful effort to identify a Private Hawkins that came back to camp the next morning, there being two in the company. They were both called to sign this paper before him. He could not tell their faces apart so tried their voice by calling them both on the telephone, yet he was unable to identify this Hawkins. He was allowed all of this and even questioned the men as assistant counsel. He testified only for the PROSECUTION. Why was this captain allowed to pose as an Assistant Counsel before the trial?

Was the riot premeditated even before the Baltimore affair? I take the testimony of Capt. Shekeyian, testifying for the prosecution. This officer testified that he walked through the camp and that the men seemed to be in their tents and quiet. He further said: "I asked several of the trustworthy men, whom I knew to be good men, about the feeling in camp. Their answer was that the feeling had died down, that the explanation at retreat had satisfied them, everything was quiet." (Page 63 printed record first trial.)

Captain Shekeyian further testified that had he been asked at 8 o'clock if such a thing (the riot) could have happened, he would have said it was impossible. (Page 79 record first first trial, 4th answer.) On the same page he said, "There was not the slightest indication that the men were going to shoot up the city of Houston." (5th ans.) He also testified that some of the officers had left Camp as nothing occurred prior to 7:55, that made it necessary to hold these officers in Camp. Captain Sylvester and Lieut. Hudson were absent in the city, having left since retreat. Major Snow, the commanding officer, had a car in camp and was about to leave about 8:00 o'clock. Lieut. Jack testified that he would have left, but for the rain. If there had been plotting and gatherings in the company street, as some of the witnesses testified, it is not likely that these officers would have been permitted to leave the camp. If, on the other hand, they feared an attack by a mob and left, the case is different. Why did they leave?

(E) Major Snow testified that about 8:00 o'clock on the night of August 23, 1917, Acting First Sergeant Henry reported to him that he thought there would be trouble. He gave no reason for this belief. Major Snow was then preparing to leave the city. Officers' Call was sounded and each officer that was in camp was to assemble his company without arms. This order was complied with.

Commutation of Sentence for 24th

Pittsburg American
2-19-23

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 9.—(Crusader Service)—Twenty of the alleged Houston rioters in the Federal Penitentiary here have received commutations of sentence, it was announced officially today.

Nineteen of the prisoners have had their sentences reduced from life to twenty years and the other from life to eighteen years.

Sixty-seven former Negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry were convicted of participation in the Houston, Tex., race riot Aug. 23, 1917. Six were hanged.

N.A.A.C.P. DELEGATES VISIT IMPRISONED 24TH INFANTRYMEN

Michigan State News

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Leavenworth, Kan. — The prison doors in the federal penitentiary swung back Saturday to receive a large delegation of delegates to the N. A. A. C. P. meeting in Kansas City who journeyed here to visit the 54 members of the 24th infantry still imprisoned here for their share in the Houston race riot of 1917. W. J. Biddle, warden of the penitentiary, received the 550 visiting friends and delegates who were seated, together with the 24th infantrymen in the penitentiary auditorium. Addresses were made by Warden Biddle who highly praised the imprisoned soldiers and said they were worthy of every effort to obtain their freedom. "These men are not murderers," he said. "They are not criminals. I know them." Others who spoke were James Weldon Johnson, Captain Arthur B. Spingarn of New York, Mrs. A. W. Hunton and Bishops John Hurst of Baltimore and W. T. Vernon. All promised the imprisoned 24th infantrymen that the

Michigan
9-15-23

colored people of the United States would work unceasingly for their re-

WORK OF THE N. A. A. C. P. APPRECIATED BY THE MEN AT LEAVENWORTH PRISON

Visit Of Delegates And Members Inspires, Encourages And Heartens Men Who Are Victims Of Racial Prejudice. Fifty-Four Men Of The Twenty-Fourth Infantry, Known As "The Houston Rioters," Are Still In Prison. Everybody Believes Them Innocent. Something Must Be Done In Their Behalf.

Numerous letters have been received at the National Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from former members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry who have been confined in the Leavenworth Prison for their alleged participation in the Houston, Texas riots in 1917, expressing appreciation for the visit paid them by 558 delegates and members on September 1. One of them writes the N. A. A. C. P.:

"Only a line to tell you that the boys are pleased beyond expression to know that the Association is so deeply interested in them. The visit to the Federal Prison by a delegation of five hundred and fifty-eight people divulges the fact that we are not forgotten by you good people. To know that we are not placed in the same category with the average type of prisoners who condone crime, is indeed gratifying, and we will always fight to be men, morally.

Another colored prisoner at Leavenworth who is not a member of what is called in the prison "the Houston Rioters" but who is imprisoned for another crime writes of the effect of the visit:

"I would hardly think of writing without telling you how much your visit accomplished. The benefits have been three-fold: first the morale of the men of the 24th Infantry has been stimulated; second, the colored inmates of the Institution were given what was probbaly their first view of the work of the N. A. A. C. P., increasing their understanding of the Association and giving them an intimate knowledge of the principles the Association fosters and supports, third, the white inmates have been awakened to the fact that there is a group of Negroes under intelligent leadership fighting for what they believe right.

"The general sentiment thru out the prison is in favor of the men of the 24th Infantry and one hears nothing but favorable comment on the interest which the Association has evinced in these cases. I am justly proud of my membership in the Association. To me, it is a tangible asset, minus the empty, visionary titles of an impossible dream.

One of the prisoners said that the visit of the N. A. A. C. P. delegates had given him and his fellow prisoners enough encouragement and cheer to enable them to stand with fortitude another year of imprisonment; that they had begun to feel that they had been forgotten by the colored people of America but the visit had dispelled that idea.

In speaking today of the visit to the Leavenworth Prison, Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said:

"I have never had so touching an experience as the one of meeting and talking with these 54 men who for six years have been imprisoned because they dared protect themselves against a vicious Texas mob. Without exception every one of them is a clean-cut straightforward character. Their heads unbowed even by six long years of imprisonment. Their gratitude at the visit paid them was almost pathetic. Their martyrdom is one of the greatest travesties on justice that ever occurred, even in America where such travesties are almost daily practiced on colored people. We must never stop our efforts until these men are again free.

"A remarkable situation exists in the prison in that the white prisoners are so eager that the men of the 24th be released. As we left the prison Mr. Seligman and I were called into the warden's office by one of the white prisoners who said to us: 'There isn't a white man in the prison who isn't praying that your efforts to get these men out may be successful.' "

The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. has announced that plans are being perfected as rapidly as possible for a nation-wide campaign for the freeing of these men.

Soldiers – 1923.

R.O.T.C.

Summer Training Camps Open to Colored Boys

Washington, May 3.—(Special) If fifty colored young men and boys in any corps area apply they will be accommodated in the regular summer training camp, the War Department told the AFRO-AMERICAN today. 5-14-23

In case less than fifty apply the consent of the commanding generals may be secured for applicants to attend training camps in other sections. In this case candidates pay their own railroad fare.

Applications must be in one month before camp opens.

Soldiers—1923.

In World War.

"SIDELIGHTS ON NEGRO SOLDIERS'

Charles H. Williams, of Hampton Institute, Tells Straightforward Story of Service of 400,000 American Negro Soldiers.—Race Wins -Recognition for Patriotism, Efficiency, Courage.—Negro Officers Make Good.

By Wm. ANTHONY AERY.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 24.—The loyal and effective service of 400,000 American negro soldiers throughout the world war, the excellent qualities of leadership shown by the 1,000 negro officers who "saw things through" in France, the untiring and cheerful work of the negro stevedores in laying the groundwork for combatant troops, the successful efforts which were made by white and colored welfare workers to improve the conditions of negro soldiers in and near their camps, and the records of negro combatant troops—all this story has been told simply and in a straightforward manner by Charles H. Williams, director of physical education for boys at Hampton Institute, in "Sidelights on Negro Soldiers," a 250-page book recently published by B. J. Brimmer Company of Boston.

Benjamin Brawley, Raleigh, N. C., professor of English at Shaw university, has written the introduction, which states the problem that the negro in uniform had to face in America and in France. This problem was a highly complex one and for its solution there was required the co-operation of many agencies.

Facts Bring Results.

Charles H. Williams, because of his long experience in executive work and his insight into negro charatcer, was selected as a special investigator of conditions among negro soldiers. With the approval and co-operation of the secretary of war and the adjutant general of the army of the United States he spent a total of eighteen months in the United States and in France visiting those places in which negro troops were stationed, with a view to getting facts and making recommendations for improving their welfare.

"Sidelights on Negro Soldiers" gives in well-arranged order the specific information which is needed to show how American negroes met the call to the colors; how they fared in their camps; how the negro officers were trained, in spite of the numerous obstacles which were placed in their way; how the Germans attempted to influence the negroes to turn against the United States; how the negro troops suffered in France from systematic propaganda against them; how the problems arising from camp followers, especially women, were met and solved; how the "Y" and other welfare organizations ministered to the needs of negro soldiers, usually with great success; how the stevedores "carried on" amid hardships and numerous discouragements; how the well-known 92d and 93d divisions were organized and trained; and how the negro units played their part in helping to win the world war.

The concluding chapter, "Home Fires," tells the story of what was accomplished by the negro soldier, who won recognition on account of merit and who showed his fellow white soldiers that he had an unfailing belief in God and faith enough to believe that great good would come out of many evils and hardships.

Prayer a Power in War.

"One night," says Charles H. Williams, "before they went over the top, six boys were in a dugout. After talking things over, one suggested that they say the Lord's Prayer. Only one knew it; but while a game of dice was going on in another corner, the little group knelt and repeated the words, gathering strength for the attack that was to come before the new day. Hearing a slight noise toward the close, they turned and saw that a major had come into the dugout. 'Let's say it again, boys,' he said, 'it gives me more courage, too.' Then they knelt again and the officer joined with them in the prayer."

"Sidelights on Negro Soldiers," according to Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war in President Wilson's cabinet, "shows the presence of the race question and of some of the prejudices and discriminations which grow out of it, but t also shows performance of high luty by the negroes of America. Negroes who read this book will be proud of the record it contains, and even more zealous to raise the race by adhering to the ideals exemplified by its soldiers. White men who read this book will sympathize with the struggle of the negroes for a full opportunity at self-development, and will realize the service the race has rendered in a great emergency and may be called upon to render again in some future crisis."

In the method of presentation no attempt has been made to gloss over evils that existed. No attempt is made to be harshly critical. The truth is stated in kindness but with incisiveness and with important facts and figures.

Men Are Drawn Together.

Americans who wish to know what negro soldiers actually did and patiently suffered, in order to help with the world struggle for democracy, will find in this concise, interesting book an opportunity to secure information which could only be gathered by a thoughtful, courageous man who had visited the negro soldiers in many sections of the United States and France—and always with an open mind.

As men and women study the results of the world war, they discover, for example, that just as 400,000 American negroes received a new outlook on life on account of their war experiences, so citizens of the United States and other countries received a new insight into the capabilities of American negroes by studying their loyal, intelligent service.